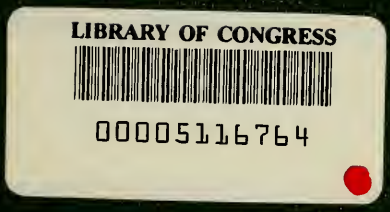
D 619
.5
.H3 A5



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A MENACE TO AMERICANIZATION

Hammarling, Louis Reading

Published by
NARODNI LIST
61 Park Row
New York, N. Y.
1919

D619
.5
.H3A5

By Transfer
APR 9 1920

FOREWORD

In this land of opportunity each has his chance. Success comes readily to those who pursue fortune with steadfast purpose and unflinching spirit. The fields of endeavor in these United States yield rich harvest to the worker with a will to win.

Most men who came from afar to reap this harvest of material gain return thanks by their loyalty to the land that welcomed and sheltered them and showered wealth upon them. They walk uprightly and are jealous of their honor. Mayhap they think affectionately of the land of their forefathers, but they give their love to America and are proud to be Americans. They achieve success honestly and are deserving of it. They struggle with a noble purpose, and their spirits are refined into pure gold in the struggle.

But there are those who, apparently, have also achieved success—yet have failed. Wealth and power are theirs, but when they walk among their fellow men the eye of suspicion is cast upon them. They loudly protest their rectitude, and the honest man is uneasy in their presence. They shriek their loyalty, but their protestations are unconvincing. They, too, have struggled, but their purpose is base and their souls are dross.

Faithfully yours
Louis Hommerding

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State of Pennsylvania, Luzerne County. } ss

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County.

Be it Remembered, That on this Eleventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and One (1901) Louis N. Hammerling an Alien and a Native of Hawaii, having complied with all the Acts of Congress respecting the **Naturalization of Aliens,** and having filed of record the affidavits of himself and his witnesses as required by the 39th Section of the Act of Congress, approved the 3rd March, 1903, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States," was sworn and admitted as

A Citizen of the United States and Of Said Commonwealth.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Court at Wilkes-Barre, this Twenty-sixth day of March 1918

George Wagner
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Photographic reproduction of Citizenship Paper fraudulently obtained by Louis N. Hammerling

No. 2528

State of New York

AFFIDAVIT FOR LICENSE TO MARRY

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Kings, City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn

Date of Marriage.....
Church .....
Location .....
Clergyman .....

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING
Groom

and

SOPHIE J. DE BRZEZICKA
Bride

applicants for license for marriage, being severally sworn, depose and say, that to the best of their knowledge and belief the following statement respectfully signed by them is true, and that no legal impediment exists as to the right of the applicants to enter into the marriage state.

FROM THE GROOM

Full name? Louis N. Hammerling.
Color? White.
Place of residence? 38 E. 68th St., Manhattan Borough N. Y.
Age? 40.
Occupation? Retired.
Place of birth? Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Name of father? August.
Maiden name of mother? Anna Muller.
Country of Birth? Germany.
Number of marriage? First.
Former wife or wives living or dead? None.
Is applicant a divorced person? No.
If so, when and where divorce or divorce granted? .....

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING,
Groom.

FROM THE BRIDE

Full name? Sophie Jeane de Brzezicka.
Color? White.
Residence? 53 Clarke St., St. George Hotel.
Age? 20.
Occupation? At home.
Place of birth? Lemberg, Austria.
Name of father? Bruno.
Country of birth? Russia.
Maiden name of mother? Marie de Rut Riewicz.
Country of birth? Austria.
Number of marriage? First.
Former husband or husbands living or dead? None.
Is applicant a divorced person? No.
If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted? .....

SOPHIE JEANE DE BRZEZICKA,
Bride.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of Feb. 25th, 1915.

THOMAS F. MAHER,
Assistant City Clerk.

No. 2528

FORM B

Place of Registry, State of New York
County of Kings, City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn.

New York State Department of Health,
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of
Record and Marriage.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THIS CERTIFICATE, that any person authorized by law to perform marriage ceremonies within the State of New York to whom this may come, he, not knowing any lawful impediment hereto, is hereby authorized and empowered to solemnize the rites of matrimony between Louis N. Hammerling, of the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of and State of New York, and

Sophie J. de Brzezicka, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New York, and to certify the same to be said parties or either of them under his hand and seal in this ministerial or official capacity, and thereupon he is required to return his certificate in the form hereto annexed. The statements endorsed hereon or annexed hereto by me subscribed, contain a full and true abstract of all the facts concerning such parties disclosed by their affidavits or verified statements presented to me upon the application for this license.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said city of Brooklyn this 25th day of February, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

[SEAL]

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

The following is a full and true abstract of all the facts disclosed by the above-named applicants in their verified statements presented to me upon their application for the above license:

FROM THE GROOM	FROM THE BRIDE
Full name? Louis N. Hammerling.	*Full name?* Sophie Jeane de Brzezicka.
Color? White.	*Color?* White.
Place of Residence? 38 East 68th St., Manhattan Borough, N. Y.	*Place of residence?* 53 Clarke St., St. George Hotel.
Age? 40.	*Age?* 20.
Occupation? Retired.	*Occupation?* At home.
Place of birth? Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.	*Place of birth?* Lemberg, Austria.
Name of father? August.	*Name of Father?* Bruno.
Country of birth? Austria.	*Country of birth?* Austria.
Maiden name of mother? Anna Muller.	*Maiden name of mother?* Marie de Rut Riewicz.
Country of birth? Germany.	*Country of birth?* Austria.
Number of marriage? First.	*Number of marriage?* First.
Former wife or wives living or dead? None.	*Former husband or husbands living or dead?* None.
Is applicant a divorced person? No.	*Is applicant a divorced person?* No.
If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted.....	*If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted?*.....

The written consent of the parents, guardians or persons under whose care and government the minor or minors may be has filled and filed in this office of the City Clerk, in the Borough of Brooklyn, as provided by Section 15 of Article 3 of the Domestic Relations Law.

TO CLERGYMEN AND MAGISTRATES

The license and certificate duly signed by the person who shall have solemnized the marriage therein authorized shall be returned by him to the office of the town of City Clerk who issued the same, on or before the tenth day of the month next succeeding the date of solemnizing of the marriage therein authorized, and any person or persons who shall willfully neglect to make such return within the time above required shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or not more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

I, Gervase Kubec, a R. C. Priest, residing at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New York, do hereby certify that I did on this 25th day of February in the year A. D. 1915, at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New York, solemnize the rites of matrimony between Louis N. Hammerling of Manhattan Borough, in the County of and State of New York, and Sophie Jeane de Brzezicka of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New York, in the presence of Stanislaus Rysiakiewiez and Eugene Kolodzie as witnesses, and the license therefore is hereto annexed.

Witness my hand at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1915.

In presence of Stanislaus Rysiakiewiez.

GERVASE KUBEC.

(Signature of person performing ceremony.)

EUGENE KOLODZIE.

(Signature of witness)

392 Adelphi St.

(Address of person performing ceremony.)

Copy certified September 3, 1918.

[SEAL]

WM. E. KELLY, Clerk.

(From New York World, April 7, 1915)

DENIES GERMANY PAID FOR "APPEAL" TO STOP MUNITIONS

Former Mule Driver Hammerling Says He Defrayed $100,000 for "Ad" Credited to "Our People's Contribution."

EDITORS SAY NAMES WERE USED, BUT THEY DIDN'T PAY

Self-Proclaimed Duo-Millionaire, Former Union Leader, Says He Won't Explain.

Louis N. Hammerling, former labor union leader of Wilkes-Barre, advertising agent and publicity expert, declared yesterday to a representative of The World:

That he personally paid the more than $100,000 which it cost to publish on Monday in 200 papers the page advertisement headed "An Appeal to the American People";

That he has two or three million dollars and can afford such an expenditure;

That not one cent of German money is behind his publicity campaign;

That he will sign away his entire fortune and go back to the coal mines whence he sprung to opulence if any one can disprove his statement.

Denies World's Right to Ask.

Mr. Hammerling hotly denied that The World had any right to attempt to clear up the mystery surrounding the publication of the "Appeal to the American People" to stop manufacturing munitions of war. He said The World did not represent the people, and consequently he would answer no questions, but he added that if The World would produce the people en masse before the Woolworth Building he would satisfy their curiosity.

The page advertisement was offered to the leading newspapers of New York City through the John Lee Mahin Advertising Agency of Chicago. About $12,000 was paid to publish it in this city. The "appeal" carries the signatures of publishers of 431 newspapers published in foreign languages—10 Bohemian, 2 Bulgarian, 5 Chinese, 7 Croatian, 12 Finnish, 2 Flemish, 6 French, 9 Greek, 16 Hollandish, 27 Hungarian, 113 Italian, 1 Japanese, 49 Jewish, 1 Korean, 2 Lettish, 10 Lithuanian, 14 Danish-Norwegian, 47 Polish, 4 Portuguese, 3 Roumanian, 8 Russian, 9 Ruthenian, 3 Serbian, 9 Slovak, 5 Slovenic, 13 Spanish, 34 Swedish and 10 Syrian.

Paid by "Our People," Was Claim.

The "appeal" contains the following statement:

> The cost of this advertisement has been voluntarily given in the shape of small contributions by our people, who are actuated by a sense of humanity and justice and a patriotic

desire not to have this peace-loving Nation directly or indirectly the cause of further loss of life or destruction of property.

The editors with whom The World communicated yesterday—some who signed the appeal and some who did not—declared they had not been asked to contribute to the fund, nor had they done so. They could throw no light on the source of the contributions and were quite interested in Mr. Hammerling's statement that he had paid the bill.

A mimeographed typewritten form was sent to the newspapers published in foreign languages in the United States. The editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, the French daily of New York, showed The World yesterday the original blank form of inquiry which he said he received from Mr. Hammerling. It reads:

"We, the publishers of the....., published in the..... language, and published in the city of....., State of....., hereby authorize you to sign our names to an appeal to the American people, industries and workmen, not to manufacture, sell or ship powder, shrapnel or shot of any kind or description to any of the warring nations in Europe or Japan.

"We authorize you to act in any capacity in our behalf in any way that will help to bring about an end to manufacturing powder or shot destined to destroy our brothers and humanity in general."

Courrier Reversed Appeal.

Mr. I. H. Sampers, publisher of the Courrier, altered the form to read as a flat refusal and further to read:

"We authorize you to act in any capacity in our behalf in any way that will help to bring about complete annihilation of the German and Austrian armies or help to manufacture powder or shot destined to destroy them, their brothers and Teutonic inhumanity in general."

Mr. Hammerling is an Austrian, he said yesterday. He spoke proudly of his upcoming from a mule driver at the age of ten in a Pennsylvania colliery. A month ago he was married in the chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, by Cardinal Farley to Countess Sophie von Brzenicka.

Mr. Hammerling's first appearance in the national spotlight was in 1902, when he was recognized as the intermediary between the Roosevelt Administration and the striking coal miners. He had educated himself and risen in union labor councils to a leadership next, perhaps, to John Mitchell, although he was known as editor of the miners' publications.

In the 1908 campaign and since Mr. Hammerling has been known as the disburser of Republican campaign advertising among the foreign language press. In 1912 Senator Dixon, Progressive National Chairman, made the charge that Mr. Hammerling had delivered the foreign press to the Taft managers exclusively. This was denied. Mr. Hammerling said that through the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, of which he was President, he distributed political advertising without favor.

Copy of letter written to Louis N. Hammerling by Frank Zotti, publisher of Narodni List

New York, April 3, 1918.

Mr. Louis N. Hammerling,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

I would be very happy indeed to tell you face to face what I am compelled to write, because you will not give me an opportunity to meet you.

I will start by declaring that YOU ARE A COWARD. This is said after mature consideration, satisfied that I am telling the truth. On many occasions in former years your actions proved to me, beyond any reasonable doubt, that cowardice is one of your chief characteristics.

YOU ARE A PERJURER, because you committed the crime of perjury on the eleventh day of November, 1901, when you took a false oath in obtaining your naturalization papers by stating you were born in Hawaii, when you knew that you were born in Galicia, Austria. In all probability the Austro-Hungarian government still considers you to be an Austrian subject, since you have not forsworn allegiance to the Austro-Hungarian crown.

YOU ARE A FRAUD, because you cheated publishers who had dealings with you by trimming their bills and in other devious ways.

YOU ARE A FRAUD, because you cheated advertisers by charging them for services you did not render. Again

YOU ARE A FRAUD, because you robbed stockholders of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., of dividends due to them, and sought to cover your misdeeds by having the books and records of the Association destroyed by fire.

YOU ARE AN IMPOSTOR, as is shown by your "fake" contribution of $5,000.00 in the name of the Foreign Language Press to the National Advertising Board created by President Wilson. This "patriotic" act brought you a lot of free advertising, but you were discreetly silent concerning the fact that you demanded, and secured, the return of the $5,000.00 on the plea that your "Board of Directors" refused to sustain your "patriotic" action.

YOU ARE AN IMPOSTOR, because you pose as a loyal American citizen, when the fact is that you received and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for pro-German propaganda, which you accounted for to German agents.

When you sent your Mr. Mommand out collecting signatures from the various publications to be used in the one-page advertisement entitled "An Appeal to the American People," on April 5th, 1915, it was the writer who told Mr. Mommand that he was sure German money was being used for this propaganda, and so refused to sign the "Appeal" on behalf of the Narodni List.

Any man with a few red corpuscles left in his veins, upon receipt of this letter, would take action against the writer. But you will follow your usual course, I assume, and will spread the report that Frank Zotti is trying to blackmail you. But you will know it is a lie, and I dare you to prove it.

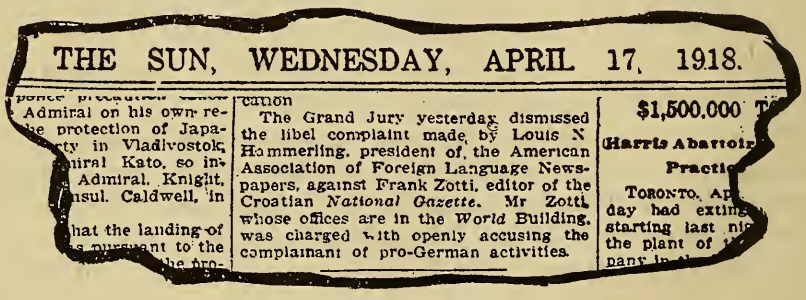
A real man can never tell what one of your kind will do when he is cornered, but there is one thing that he can rest assured of: that while you are cornered and while he is keeping watch at the hole in which you hide, he need not fear that you will come out in the open unless he turns his back.

It has not been a pleasant task to follow you in your operations during the past ten years; because, like an eel, you have been living in muddy waters. But since your actions have been so detrimental to the best interests of the foreign-language press of the United States, as well as to the advertisers who patronize it, it became a duty to expose you.

I have no personal feeling nor animosity; I have nothing but contempt and consider my action in delivering you to the government as a patriotic deed. At the same time I am affording your money an opportunity to get in motion and make me answer for any misdeed committed on my part before the law of the land.

FRANK ZOTTI, Publisher.

(Immediately after the receipt of the above letter, Hammerling appeared before the Grand Jury of New York County, and the following clipping from the "New York Sun" tells the result:)



THE SUN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

Admiral on his own re-
protection of Japa-
in Vladivostok,
Admiral Kato, so in-
Admiral, Knight,
Caldwell, in

hat the landing of
pursuant to the

cation

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the libel complaint made by Louis N Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, against Frank Zotti, editor of the Croatian *National Gazette*. Mr Zotti, whose offices are in the *World* Building, was charged with openly accusing the complainant of pro-German activities.

$1,500,000

Harris Abattoir

Practi

TORONTO, Ap
day had extin
starting last ni
the plant of
pany

HAMMERLING'S OWN STORY

The Narodni List here presents the story of Louis N. Hammerling from the lips of Louis N. Hammerling. He told it to the Senate Committee, etc., and it is here reproduced verbatim. If the former president of the A. A. of F. L. N. presents a rather sorry and sordid figure it is because he drew such a picture of himself.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding small." Several years have passed since the Narodni List first took issue over Hammerling. Arrogating to himself the leadership of the foreign-language press in the United States, Hammerling rapidly achieved a position of influence which might have been used splendidly for the benefit of those he pretended to represent. Instead, he used it for his own personal gain. The hundreds of newspapers which he represented as being members of his so-called association were used merely as pawns in the game he played to obtain money and power for Louis N. Hammerling.

Realizing the false position in which the foreign-language press was placed, the Narodni List fought Hammerling, fought him relentlessly, alone and practically unsupported. It was an unthankful task, for Hammerling had the power of patronage behind him—fat contracts which, usually, he could place at will.

Then the World War came, and its shadow crept slowly over the Atlantic towards America. It was early manifest that the United States must side with the Allies. To combat this situation Germany flooded the country with propaganda and Hammerling was one of its agents. In the following pages Hammerling himself tells how he managed to secure the signatures of hundreds of editors of foreign-language papers to the "Appeal to the American People" for an embargo on munitions and how he received $205,000 of German money for this famous piece of German propaganda.

He tells, too, many interesting things concerning himself; as, for instance, how he evaded the Draft Law by amending the record of his age, and how he became a citizen of the United States by a false oath.

But let Hammerling tell his own story. The Narodni List believes every foreign-language newspaper editor should know it. so that, in the future, no man, or set of men, may be able to exploit them as did this self-seeking advertising agent.

BREWING AND LIQUOR INTERESTS AND GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., in room 226, Senate Office Building, Senator Lee S. Overman presiding.

Present: Senators Overman (chairman), King, Wolcott, Nelson, and Sterling.

Senator OVERMAN. Mr. Hammerling, you will be sworn.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LOUIS N. HAMMERLING.

(The witness was sworn by the Chairman.)

Maj. HUMES. Where do you reside?

Mr. HAMMERLING. 104 East Fortieth Street, New York.

Maj. HUMES. What is your business?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers.

Maj. HUMES. The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers is a corporation?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. When was it organized?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1908.

Maj. HUMES. Who were the incorporators?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The incorporators were E. M. Grella, Mr. Carpenter—I do not remember his initials, but he was an attorney.

Maj. HUMES. Edwin E. Carpenter.

Mr. HAMMERLING. He was an attorney for the company when it was organized—Oliver C. Carpenter. I think was the name; and Mr. Gates. I think he was Mr. Carpenter''s assistant.

Maj HUMES. At whose instance was the charter secured?

Mr. HAMMERLING. At Mr. Carpenter's, I think.

Maj. HUMES. At whose instance did they get this charter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Mine.

Senator NELSON. What did you organize it for? What was your object?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I bought out an advertising agency called the Italian-American Advertising Agency.

Senator NELSON. You are not an Italian?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, I am not; but I used to deal with these Italian newspapers, and we saw that to get around the Italian nation—you see there was not much business to do with the Italian papers, so we changed it to the association

Maj. HUMES. And you bought out Mr. Grella in the transaction?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And acquired your interest?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that he had a daily paper and he could not give it much time.

Senator NELSON. For what purpose did you get it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To get advertising in the foreign-language newspapers.

Senator NELSON. Political or business?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Commercial.

Senator NELSON. Commercial exclusively?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. We took political advertising when they gave it to us.

Senator NELSON. Was not that a part of your scheme—to get political as well as commercial advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was not a scheme. Every advertising agency does that.

Senator NELSON. Was not that your plan?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Senator NELSON. You had nothing of that kind in view?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. Where had you resided prior to your coming to New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Maj. HUMES. What had been your business there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was connected with a Polish paper there and handled advertising for the United Mine Workers' Journal and that Polish paper, and I took contracts for printing.

Maj HUMES. What induced you or who induced you to go to New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The Republican national committee.

Maj. HUMES. In 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; in 1904. I came to New York in 1904, and I handled the campaign for them with the foreign papers—the advertising.

Maj. HUMES. What did you do from 1904 until 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did advertising in these papers that I just mentioned.

Maj. HUMES. You continued your connection with this Italian agency from 1904 to 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I had no connection. I did it under my own name.

Maj. HUMES. Under your own name until 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. At whose suggestion did you organize the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I made the suggestion. In May, 1908, to be exact, I decided with Mr. Grella to go into the business in New York, and in November we began business, the first part of November.

Senator OVERMAN. What date was that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The first part of November, 1908.

Senator OVERMAN. That is, after you had left Wilkes-Barre at the instance of the Republican campaign committee, you went to New York.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator OVERMAN. Senator Nelson asked you a question as to whether this advertising agency had anything to do with political advertising.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Why, before I ever dreamed of advertising I was asked by Senator Quay and Senator Penrose to come down and help them handle this campaign.

Senator NELSON. That was in 1904?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Before you formed the company?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not return to Wilkes-Barre after the 1904 campaign?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. How did you stay in Wilkes-Barre at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was elected in 1908 again, so I was there until 1908.

Maj. HUMES. You were elected what?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A delegate to the Republican national convention.

Maj. HUMES. Did you have charge of political advertising for the Republican national committee in 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; in some of the foreign-language papers.

Maj HUMES. Who suggested to you the organization of this association of foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am telling you that when I agreed to take the Italian agency I saw that we could not do business under that name, so we changed it. I do not remember exactly who was at the meeting. I consulted a few publishers of different languages. I know a good many of them.

Maj. HUMES. When you decided to launch this new organization, what means did you take of bringing together the publishers of the foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I sent out a circular letter with a blank telling them that if they would subscribe to the preferred stock of the association we could build up a great business. They did not need to pay cash, I said, for one-half of the advertising that we were to place could be used to reduce their indebtedness for the stock, from one share to four shares. Nobody had more than that. The stock was sold as preferred stock.

Maj. HUMES. To whom was it sold?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To the publishers of these newspapers.

Senator NELSON. How much stock did your company issue?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Fifty thousand dollars of preferred.

Senator NELSON. How much common?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Fifthy thousand dollars.

Senator NELSON. What was the preferred stock per share?

Mr. HAMMERLING. One hundred dollars.

Senator NELSON. What was the common?

Mr. HAMMERLING. One hundred dollars.

Senator NELSON. Did you sell the stock at par?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Both common and preferred?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Both common and preferred.

Senator OVERMAN. How much stock did you have?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Two hundred and ninety shares of the common.

Senator OVERMAN. You have a majority of the stock?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of the common; yes.

Maj. HUMES. How many shares of the common stock are outstanding other than what you have?

Mr. HAMMERLING. There are 470 shares outstanding, including mine.

Senator OVERMAN. Are there any stockholders except the publishers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of the preferred stock; no

Senator OVERMAN. Of the common?

Mr. HAMMERLING. There are no publishers who own the common stock.

Senator OVERMAN. Who are the principal stockholders of common stock.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have a list of them. There is Carmalita Lewis and John Mitchell——

Senator OVERMAN. You can furnish a list of the stockholders?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. You can put that list in afterward.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Very well.

Senator NELSON. That would save the time of hunting it up. You started in to do political advertising, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. You did political advertising after your company was formed?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did in 1912 advertising for the Republicans.

Senator NELSON. What I want to know is how you managed that business. Did you collect for all the newspapers? Did you collect the fee for the publishing of political advertisements for the whole lot?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Senator NELSON. Did you collect the money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We sent the bill.

Senator NELSON. They all paid you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. How did you distribute those funds that you received?

Mr. HAMMERLING. By check.

Senator NELSON. What proportion?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Less the commission.

Senator NELSON. What was your commission?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent. It depends on what the papers give.

Senator NELSON. How did you distribute the money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Why, the State committee submits a list of papers to the national chairman that they want to use, and the papers have regular rates; they have a rate card showing what they charge for advertising. In 1916 they bought 30,000 lines in the dailies, 20,000 lines in the semiweeklies, and 10,000 lines in the weeklies, according to the rate which was paid.

Senator NELSON. And you collected this rate then?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes

Senator NELSON. You collected this full rate for the advertisement and retained from 10 to 15 per cent commission?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator OVERMAN. Do you know the total amount that you collected in that year?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1916?

Senator OVERMAN. In 1912.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Over $100,000; I think $104,000 or $105,000.

Senator OVERMAN. Did the national committee furnish that money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The Republican national committee paid it.

Senator KING. Maj. Humes, I suppose you have in an orderly way prepared to present whatever you deem may be testified to by this witness?

Maj. HUMES. I have a summary of what I think ought to be shown by this witness.

Senator KING. Then I shall not ask any questions until you get through.

Senator NELSON. Proceed, Maj. Humes.

Maj. HUMES. When you organized this American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, how did you put yourself in touch with the foreign language newspapers and with the advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We sent out a circular. We had the paper subscribe to the stock. They sent in the rates and we began to do business.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not start this association with a banquet?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No. We had the first banquet a year after, in 1909. We had it at the Republican Club in New York.

Maj. HUMES. About when was this banquet held in 1909?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In November, to celebrate the first year.

Maj. HUMES. Who was invited to be present at that banquet?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Business men and publishers.

Maj. HUMES. How many publishers were present?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Every one of them from New York and Philadelphia and all of the neighboring places, and some of them came from as far away as Chicago. The list shows.

Maj. HUMES. Were all of the foreign language newspaper editors there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, not all of the 700; no.

Maj. HUMES. Were all the publishers present, all who attended this banquet, given presents by you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We always gave a souvenir—a fountain pen or a pencil—every year.

Maj. HUMES. Didn't you give a number of presents that year to these publishers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. Who presided at that banquet?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did.

Maj. HUMES. Whom else did you invite to attend the banquet? I mean other than publishers.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of big men?

Maj. HUMES. Yes; men of prominence?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think Mr. Cortelyou was one, the new president of the Consolidated Gas Co. I really could not remember, but a good many prominent business men. We invited them so that they could see that we had not any horns.

Senator OVERMAN. Was Mr. Cortelyou the chairman of the Republican national campaign committee at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; Mr. Hitchcock was.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that the first time you ever appeared in public as president of the association was when you were introduced to make a speech at that banquet as the president of the association?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know who introduced me. I think I did the introducing.

Maj. HUMES. Is not that the first time that you ever publicly appeared as the president of this association?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. I got all the business. I was soliciting advertising.

Maj. HUMES. And you also invited to this banquet a number of the big advertising concerns of the country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. The Standard Oil advertising managers and the American Tobacco Co.?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And a number of big advertising agencies?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. You also invited the Attorney General of the United States to be present, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not that year. The next year I did.

Maj. HUMES. Was he not there that year?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember. I have not the list before me.

Maj. HUMES. You had three or four members of the Cabinet present.

Mr. HAMMERLING. One year; yes.

Maj. HUMES. What year was that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think 1911. I am sure that it was.

Maj. HUMES. You got these men of prominence and men who occupied conspicuous places in the Government to attend these banquets, and then capitalized that with the publishers of the foreign-language newspapers over the country, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know how I capitalized that. These men in public life were very glad to come.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not seek to secure the attendance of prominent men at these banquets in order to give you standing with the foreign-language newspaper editors and induce them to think that you had standing with the Government?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I had all the standing I wanted among them. I kept out of the business all of the crooks in the advertising business, the medical fellows, and the stock sellers, and all of those people. Senator Nelson is here and he can ask the Swedish newspapers in his State. I did not need any influence with these papers.

Maj. HUMES. When you bought your interest in this Italian newspaper how much did you invest?

Mr. HAMMERLING. With Mr. Grella?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think I agreed to invest about $14,000, but it might cost me $20,000 before I was through, because his statement

of indebtedness was not correct, and some bills came in afterwards, and I paid them.

Maj. HUMES. How much did you actually pay to him in cash?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think about that, though I would not swear to it, about $20,000, I would say.

Maj. HUMES. Where did the fund come from that made it possible for you to make that investment?

Mr. HAMMERLING. From my own pocket.

Maj. HUMES. What business had you been in just prior to your going to New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was telling you. I was doing advertising for a paper called the United Mine Workers' Journal, getting subscriptions, and for a Polish paper, and I was doing printing. I was doing printing for the State of Pennsylvania in the foreign languages, amounting to thousands of dollars, and all kinds of printing. I do not remember, but I think I did printing for the Bethlehem Steel Co. and for different companies, getting out pamphlets and booklets, and then they had a law in Pennsylvania requiring them to post about accidents in factories and in the mines, and I made a canvass throughout the State and I got an enormous amount of business.

Maj. HUMES. What part did you play in securing the passage of the act of assembly in Pennsylvania requiring the publication of certain official advertisements in the foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. None whatever.

Maj. HUMES. There was one passed during the period of your activity, was there not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No. It was passed in 1914, and the attorney general declared it unconstitutional.

Maj. HUMES. Was there not an act passed along about 1905 or 1907 requiring municipal advertising to be published in foreign-language newspapers?

Mr HAMMERLING. No; I never got a fee for advertising for the State of Pennsylvania in my life.

Maj. HUMES. What were you worth financially when you went to New York and bought out Mr. Grella?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would say that I think that is a personal matter.

Maj. HUMES. I think perhaps that is true, but it is a pertinent matter of inquiry. What were you worth financially when you bought out Mr. Grella?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A couple of hundred thousand dollars.

Maj. HUMES. Over what period of time had you made that much money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About 10 years.

Maj. HUMES. In the foreign advertising in Pennsylvania and the work you did outside in 1904?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In advertising and printing.

Maj. HUMES. You bought an interest in the Polish paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. What did you pay for your interest in that paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Three hundred dollars.

Maj. HUMES. When did you acquire that interest?

Mr HAMMERLING In May, 1900.

Maj. HUMES. Did you make all of the $200,000 out of that $300 investment?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I did not. I made it with my work.

Maj. HUMES. What other work did you engage in beside this printing and publishing business?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is enough.

Maj. HUMES. Was not that all in connection with your paper that you purchased?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I got contracts in printing with some of the largest printers in the United States.

Maj. HUMES. When the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers was organized and you became president of it, you retained practically all of the common stock?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. I paid for it too, 100 cents on the dollar.

Maj HUMES. You had $50.000 of it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And you disposed of some of the preferred stock to the publishers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. How much of that preferred stock is outstanding to-day?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Maj. HUMES. Who owns that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The publishers; about 50 of them.

Maj. HUMES. But none of the publishers own any of the common stock?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. When did you first secure large advertising contracts from the Standard Oil Co. and the American Tobacco Co. and some of those concerns?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About 1909.

Maj. HUMES. Immediately after the organization of your paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that the original purpose of the organization of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers was to exercise political control over the foreign-language publications of the country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No. I have as much political control over them as the pope has in a synagogue, if you will permit the expression, for the reason that I would have as much influence with a newspaper in Milwaukee as I would with the Jewish Forward in New York. It is not a fair thing to belittle 800 newspapers of great importance by saying that I, through handling 5 per cent of the entire national advertising in the United States, would control them. That is all I handled—about 5 per cent.

Maj. HUMES. When did you first meet Percy Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In the first part of the year—I would say, in the spring, about April—at the Holland House in New York City.

Maj. HUMES. What year?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Nineteen thirteen. I met him through Adolphus Busch, president of the Busch industries in St. Louis.

Maj. HUMES. Did you enter into a contract with him at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No. Mr. Busch sent for me. I never saw him before in my life, but I came, naturally, knowing what he represents. I am supposed to be a solicitor. I came in there, and he said, "Are you Hammerling?" I said, "Yes". He had a good many of his people standing around, just as if he would be a king. He said, "Charles Nagel told me that you can do us some service in the fight against prohibition". I said, "I am the boy if you have any advertising, and I am here." He said, "I designate a man by the name of Percy Andreae, who has my authority to do business". I said, "Do you guarantee the bills, Mr. Busch?" He said, "Yes." So I went away. A few weeks later Mr. Andreae asked me to meet him in Chicago. I met him in Chicago in some club—I do not remember where it was—he and his secretary, a man named Hartley. Mr. Andreae said that he had gotten not only Busch to guarantee this campaign, but he got the United States Brewers' Association. I said, "So much the better; we can do more business". He said they did not give him as much money as he intended they should, but he would like to make a deal. He said that his idea would be to write articles in the foreign-language newspapers showing there should not be prohibition; and I said, "Mr. Andreae, I am soliciting advertising, and if you write a million articles not one of them would publish it, no matter how good you are for the reason that you are unknown to them, in the first place, and, in the second place, what they want is money." He said they could not go into an advertising campaign, for they had not enough money for that. I said to him, "How about you writing the articles and their being published in my name?" He said, "That is a good idea. What would it cost?" I said, "There will be no cost to it; but you will have to help me get the brewers to do advertising in the papers". He said he thought he could do that, and I agreed that I would stand to my promise provided he would stand by his; and we worked it out that all the expense Mr. Andreae would have to pay would be to pay for the translators, expressage, and so forth. We were not supposed—the association was not supposed—to make any money out of it outside of handling it, but we were to make our money on the commission that we got in the advertising that we furnished in the foreign papers. We did not get much advertising, and the complaint of Mr. Andreae was that the brewers' association got sore at him because he was getting to be too big a man. That is the way I began to handle his business and I think in three years every issue, which would be about 66 articles, published an article in the American Leader and sent it out in 34 languages to these papers.

Senator NELSON. Editorials?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Articles. The papers do not publish editorials, our papers, that they write themselves.

Maj. HUMES. Was that all of the contractual relations that existed between you and Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. During three years' time he made a speech, I think, at one of our gatherings, and he made speeches somewhere else and finally he was kind of knocked down by the brewers. I liked him; he was a very honorable man in the way that he dealt with us. We appointed him to a position of vice president of the association, as our minutes will show.

Maj. HUMES. When was that? That was after he had severed his connection with the brewers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; during the time. We appointed him so that it would help him to make speeches, and he did make some speeches, and that is all we know about it.

Maj. HUMES. There was no agreement between you and Mr. Andreae by which you were to undertake to control the policy of these foreign-language newspapers or what they should publish?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; there is no contract. We never had any contract; only letters.

Maj. HUMES. You had correspondence?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Under that agreement Mr. Andreae or the National Association of Commerce and Labor was to furnish a certain number of translators to translate this material?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; we were to furnish it; we were to do the translation.

Maj. HUMES. They paid for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; they paid for it.

Maj. HUMES. They were to pay you so much for translators?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For translators, or whatever it cost to handle it; clerks and stenographers and everything else.

Maj. HUMES. Do I understand you to say the only part you played in that was to do the mechanical part of printing, translating, and mailing to the foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To the papers; yes.

Maj. HUMES. Were you not to undertake to use your influence or persuasion to secure the publication of these articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would not state here that the papers would not have wanted to please me, but I have issued no such instructions. We had a traveling man to go around among the papers and see if they would publish it, but nothing of the kind such as telling the newspapers that they had to publish.

Maj. HUMES. Did you try to use your influence with them to get them to publish these articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that you employed a man by the name of Joudan to travel about the country, to visit all of these foreign language newspapers, and persuade them to print these personal-liberty articles and other editorial matter favorable to the liquor interests?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You did not do that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Mr. Joudan was employed by Mr. Andreae, but he was employed to see if the papers, it is true, would publish these personal-liberty articles and also check up as to circulation, etc.

Maj. HUMES. Was he an employee of Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He was an employee of Mr. Andreae; yes; paid directly. The checks and the correspondence will show that.

Maj. HUMES. He represented himself to be an employee of your association?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Exactly.

Maj. HUMES. In other words, Mr. Andreae was paying the salary of one of your employees, or one who was representing himself to be

one of your employees, for the purpose of visiting the foreign-language press and securing favorable editorial and news comment from them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. I show you a letter purporting to be signed by you, dated January 9, 1914, which is marked "Exhibit Hammerling No. 1," and ask you if that is a letter that you wrote to Percy Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is my signature.

Maj. HUMES. Is not that a statement of your understanding of the contract?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have not read it. Hundreds of letters are signed and sent out.

Maj. HUMES. This is signed by you.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. I dictate to 20 different people a day. We have a mark there, "NR." indicating that I do not read them.

Senator WOLCOTT. What does that "NR" mean?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It means "not read". I could not personally read all of them.

Maj. HUMES. I will submit the letter in evidence.

(The letter referred to, marked "Hammerling Exhibit No. 1," is here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 1.

(American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc. Woolworth Building. Telephone Barclay 5592-5593 Chicago Office, People's Gas Building)

NR

NEW YORK, January 9, 1914.

Mr. PERCY ANDREAE,

Imperial Hotel, New York City.

MY DEAR SIR: As per conversation of last night, I beg to confirm as follows: That the Association membership is comprised of a total of 619 newspapers published in the United States and Canada. In the United States there are 583 of these papers published and the balance, or 36 newspapers, is published in Canada. These papers are printed in 29 different languages and eliminating the Chinese and Japanese leaves 27 languages.

The article on „Personal Liberty" which you write for the „American Leader' and which is published under my name is to be translated and supplied twice a month to 583 newspapers. printed in 27 different languages and as you will see by the enclosed list, this will require the services of eight translators to do the work thoroughly. Besides doing the translating, these translators will have to do the checking and marking of the papers containing the articles and forward same from time to time to you.

Opposite each one of the translators on the statement enclosed, you will notice what each will cost; or, otherwise, the eight translators will cost $1,250.00 per month. We shall hire these translators for one year. Naturally with some of them it may be necessary to take them away from other positions and it may require a longer contract.

The additional expense will be $100.00 per month for a Stenographer and $50.00 for printing and postage per month. One of our Directors will take a trip once, maybe twice or more as is necessary, to see the papers, and make arrangements so that we may get their unanimous support and approval. The expenditure on this account will be $400.00 per month as salary and we figure $180.00 per month for travelling expenses, which is $6.00 per day and is figured to cover railroad and hotel expenses. This will make a total expenditure per month of $1,980.00 providing the travelling man is required to travel all year; if he does not, this will reduce the expenditure by $580.00 or make the total of $1,400.00 per month. This represents the total cost and there will be no other expenses connected therewith.

It is advisable that we begin with the translation of the first article so that the campaign may be presented in the newspapers just as it appears in the "Leader".

We shall arrange with these newspapers to either have the articles appear as being especially written for each particular paper by myself, to be commented upon editorially by the Publishers, or as being prepared by the newspapers themselves.

On the enclosed statement we show the languages which each translator will have in charge as well as the itemized expenditures. We also enclose herewith two memorandums of agreement so that the payments can be made to us monthly in advance so that we can pay our bills for each article, as we do all our force and you are to carry the account on your books and we are to carry the account on our books as "Advertising appearing in the "Leader" ".

If this is satisfactory we can begin the work immediately, as we have already talked with some of our Directors and Publishers and they will help us to get the organization into shape on a few days notice.

Your acceptance by signing the enclosed order with your first monthly payment will begin immediately to put into effect these arrangements for one year

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
LOUIS N. HAMMERLING,
President.

LNH|DSM
Enclosures.

Statement of expenditures in connection with proposed campaign as per our letter of Jan. 9. 1914.

Language:	Monthly salary of translator.
1. Armenian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Servian, Syrian	$200.00
2. Austro-German, Bohemian, Croatian, Jewish, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Slovenic	250.00
3. French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swiss	200.00
4 Greek	100.00
5. Hollandish	100.00
6. Hungarian, Slovak	100.00
7. Lettish, Lithuanian	100.00
8. Finnish, Norwegian-Danish, Swedish	200.00
Total of salaries per month for translations	1,250.00
One stenographer at	100.00
Printing and postage	50 00
Salary of director who is to travel per month	400.00
Traveling expenses of above	180.00
Total cost per month	1,980.00

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

(The Leader, official organ of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. Issued semimonthly Advertising department, 702-3-4-5 World Building, New York.)

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby authorized to insert copies of our advertisement for one year from January 1st, 1914, insertions in The Leader for the amount of $1,400.00 per month, or total of sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars, $16,800.00 for the year.

Signed PERCY ANDREAE,
Address 3357 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Date January 1st, 1914.

Maj. HUMES. You dictated that letter?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I think I did.
Maj. HUMES. And attached to it were statements printed above?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Now, after having refreshed your recollection from this letter that you dictated, what do you say as to your obligating yourself to use a director of your association to try and control the foreign-language press?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A director? Why, we call a fellow who goes and directs it a director.

Maj. HUMES. Then you did not mean a director in the corporation in this letter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. What was your purpose in writing that letter? Did you want Mr. Andreae to understand that you meant a director of the corporation?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I wrote this letter to Mr. Andreae. He wanted it written in that way and I wrote it in that way. You write a great many letters when you solicit business.

Maj. HUMES. Then the arrangement you had with Mr. Andreae was that these personal-liberty articles were to be printed in the American Leader as advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And your contract was to carry them as advertising, and it was an advertising contract.

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you interpret it in that way. I am not posted legally.

Maj. HUMES. I am asking you for facts, I am not asking for an interpretation.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would not want to exactly say, for the reason that I do not understand it.

Maj. HUMES. Your contract provides that the personal-liberty articles appearing in the Leader are advertising, does it not, and you carry them on your books as advertising in the American Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. According to that statement, yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you mark them advertising when you published them, in accordance with the act of Congress?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not that I know of.

Maj. HUMES. Your periodical is entered as second-class matter in the post office, is it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Then you disregarded the act of Congress which requires advertising matters to be so marked?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not know anything about it.

Maj. HUMES. Do you mean to say that you are not familiar with the act of Congress which requires advertising matter to be so marked?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not also a fact that a portion of the office rent in your offices was paid by Mr. Andreae and by the National Association of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; one room.

Maj. HUMES. They paid the rent on one of your office rooms?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Is that a copy of the contract for office rent which I show you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is our billhead, for $70. I think that is right.

Maj. HUMES. This is evidently a bill that was submitted by you to Mr. Andreae.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not submit the bill; I do not know the details. I am a solicitor of advertising.

Maj. HUMES. That is one of your advertising contracts, and the language is put there so as to provide for a payment of office rent

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, I could mention hundreds.

Maj. HUMES. This paper came from your office?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is our stationery; yes.

(The paper referred to was marked "Hammerling Exhibit No. 2," and is here printed in full in the record, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 2.

Memorandum of agreement.

(The American Leader, published semi-monthly by the American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers (Inc.)—Advertising department, suite 912—926 Woolworth Building, New York.)
Signed & Forwarded 9|29

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby authorized to rent Room No. 908 Woolworth Bldg, New York City for one (1) year, from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916—for the amount of $70.00—per month, or total of eight hundred forty and 00|100—Dollars, $840.00.

Signed .....

Per .....

Address .....

Date Sept 21, 1914.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibit No. 3, and ask you if that is a copy of a contract of renewal?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It looks to me like it, but I would not swear to it. It is a matter of detail that I did not handle.

Maj. HUMES. This is a carbon copy of a form of contract that came from your office on your letterhead.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think it is—yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever do any advertising for Mr. Andreae or the National Association of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Some, I think; a few thousand dollars. I can not exactly remember the amount of what it was. It was a fight between the brewers' association.

Maj. HUMES. I show you a paper marked "Hammerling Exhibit 4," having attached to it a list of foreign-language newspapers. Is that a copy of the contract for 1915 between you and Mr. Andreae, and state whether that is an advertising contract?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; it is an advertisement.

Maj. HUMES (reading):

You are hereby authorized to insert in 68 foreign language newspapers 120-inch advertisement one time in each paper during period of 5 months (March to July inclusive) for the amount of $2,000.00—per month, payable monthly in advance or total of * * * $10,000.

Senator NELSON. Is that 1915?

Maj. HUMES. This is dated March 5, 1915, and I offer it, together with the list of newspapers, in evidence.

(The paper referred to, marked "Hammerling Exhibit No. 4," together with the list of papers, is here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 4.

Memorandum of Agreement.

(The American Leader—Published Semi-Monthly by American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers. Inc. Advertising department, suite 912—926 Woolworth Building, New York)

GENTLEMEN:

You are hereby authorized to insert in 68 foreign language newspapers 120 inch advertisement one time in each paper during period of 5 months (March to July inclusive) for the amount of $2,000.00—per month, payable monthly in advance or total of ten thousand and no|100—Dollars, $10,000.00.

Signed .....

Per .....

Address .....

Date March 5th. 1915.

BOHEMIAN.

Issue	Paper.	Location
D	American	Cleveland, Ohio.
S|W	Amerikan	Chicago, Ill.
D	Senni Hlasatel	Chicago, Ill.
S|W	Hlasatel	Chicago, Ill.
D	Hlas Lidu	New York City.
Bi|W	Hospodar	Omaha, Nebr.
D	New Yorske Listy	New York City.
W	Osveta Americka	Omaha, Nebr.
W	Pokrok Zapadu	Omaha, Nebr.
D	Svornost	Chicago, Ill.

CROATIAN.

D	Narodni List	New York City.

FRENCH.

D	Courrier des Etats-Unis	New York City.
D	L'Avenir National	Manchester, N. H

GREEK

D	Atlantis	New York City.
W	Greek Star	Chicago, Ill.

HUNGARIAN.

D	Amerikai Magyar Nepszava	New York City.
D	Elore	New York City.
D	Szabadsag	New York City.

ITALIAN.

D	Bollettino della Sera	New York City.
W	Gazzetta del Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
W	Il Minatore	Scranton, Penna.
D	Il Progresso Italo-Americano	New York City.
W	La Follia de New York	New York City.
T|W	L'Italia	Chicago, Ill.
D	L'Opinione	Philadelphia, Pa.

JEWISH.

D	Daily Jewish Courier	Chicago, Ill.
W	Der Amerikaner	New York City.
D	Jewish Daily Forward	New York City.
D	Jewish Daily News	New York City.
D	Jewish Daily Press	Chicago, Ill.
D	Jewish Daily Warheit	New York City.
D	Jewish Morning Journal	New York City.
D	Jewish World	Philadelphia, Penna.

D	Jewish World	Cleveland, Ohio.
D	Phila. Jewish Daily Forward	Philadelphia, Pa.
D	Phila. Jewish Daily Warheit	Philadelphia, Penna.
D	Phila. Jewish Morning Journal	Philadelphia, Penna.
D	St. Louis Jewish Daily Press	St. Louis, Mo.
W	Big Stick	New York City.

LITHUANIAN.

W	Katalikas	Chicago, Ill.

NORWEGIAN-DANISH.

W	Minneapolis Tidende	Minneapolis, Minn.
S|W	Scandinaven	Chicago, Ill.

POLISH.

D	Dziennik Chicagoski	Chicago, Ill.
D	Dziennik Dla Wszystkich	Buffalo, N. Y.
W	Echo Niedzielno	Chicago, Ill.
S|W	Gazeta Polska Narodowa	Chicago, Ill.
W	Glos Narodu	Jersey City, N J.
W	Gwiazda	Philadelphia, Pa
W	Gwiazda Polarna	Stevens Point, Wis.
D	Kuryer Polski	Milwaukee, Wis.
W	Pennsylvania Gornik	Scranton, Penna.
W	Rolnik	Stevens Point, Wis.
W	Tygodnik Polski	New York City.
W	Wielkopolanin	Philadelphia, Penna.

ROUMANIAN

T|W	Romanul	Cleveland, Ohio.

RUSSIAN.

D	Russkoye Slovo	New York City.

RUTHENIAN.

T|W	Narodna Wola	Scranton, Penna.

SERVIAN.

W	United Servian	Chicago, Ill.

SLOVAK.

D	Slovak V Amerika	New York City.

SWEDISH.

S|W	Nordstjernan	New York City.
W	Omaha Posten	Omaha, Nebr.
W	Svenska Amerikanaren Hemlandet	Chicago, Ill.
W	Svenska Amerikanska Posten	Minneapolis, Minn.
W	Svenska Folkets Tidning	Minneapolis, Minn
W	Svenska Kuriren	Chicago, Ill.
W	Svenska Roman Bladet	Red Wing, Minn.
W	Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter	Chicago, Ill.

SYRIAN.

D	Al-Hoda	New York City.

Maj. HUMES. I now show you Hammerling Exhibits 5 and 6, and ask you if these are letters written by you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is my signature.

Maj. HUMES. On the letterhead of the American Leader, dated September 21, 1914?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. I offer these letters in evidence.

(The letters referred to are here printed in the record in full as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 5.

(The American Leader, Published Semi-Monthly by the American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, Inc., Suite 912—926 Woolworth Building, New York City.)

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1914.

NR—Personal.

Mr. PERCY ANDREAE,

3357 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. ANDREAE: As I have explained to you, Mr. Andreae, we have decided we cannot accept any liquor advertisements for the American Leader, I take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for your assistance. Our friends stood by us and responded satisfactorily in assisting us to dispose of the space in The American Leader which was left vacant so suddenly by the steamship companies.

As we have to submit our yearly report on The American Leader before November 13th, may I ask you as a friend, Mr. Andreae, that the subscriptions to The American Leader for which you are paying for ministers, priests, rabbis, foreign language papers, German papers, etc. inasmuch as some do not expire until January and February, if you could send us your check for another's year's subscription and we will send you a bill as we would like to include this as cash in The American Leader's report and we would, therefore, make a better showing. Of course, we are just asking you to do this and we would appreciate it, but if you cannot do it, just let us know and it will be all right.

Assuring you we shall be glad to hear from you on this matter, we are

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICAN LEADER,
LOUIS HAMMERLING, President.

LNH|M|AW

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 6.

(American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York.)

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1914.

NR—Personal

MR. PERCY ANDREAE,

3357 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. ANDREAE: I hereby confirm your statement and which I have placed on our records, that we shall continue the arrangements from December 31st, 1914 to Decebmer 31st, 1915 which we have with you as translators, checkers, stenographers, etc. to handle the Personal Liberty articles and we hereby enclose you duplicate contract properly filled out which please sign returning one copy to us and keeping one for your own files

You will notice that this does not include Mr. Joudan's account and for this arrangement we will only bill you up to February 8th, 1915, From that date, if you decide that Mr. Joudan will be retained, you can pay him direct or through us.

You will also notice on our contract that the lease of the office that we have rented in connection with your service will expire May 1st, 1916. Everything else with the exception of the office rent referred to will expire December 31st, 1915.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS HAMMERLING,
President.

LNH|M|AW

Maj. HUMES. Why did you say that you could not accept any liquor advertisements at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In the American Leader?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that some of the advertisements that we carried would not be permitted to stay in if we did.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that you did, after that time, have liquor advertisements?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not at that time renew your contract with Mr. Andreae in the American Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. This was not advertising.

Maj. HUMES. Your contract said the personal-liberty articles should be published as advertising.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I know, but this was not the understanding.

Maj HUMES. Is it not a fact that your reason for writing that letter——

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was to get subscriptions.

Maj. HUMES. Was to gather subscriptions, and to deceive the people to whom these very subscriptions were sent as to the nature of the periodical and as to the character of the articles appearing?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would not say that I was doing it to deceive. There was nothing about it to deceive, about an order for so many copies to be sent to certain people. We sent them

Maj. HUMES. Why would they pay you thousands of dollars a year for subscriptions——

Mr. HAMMERLING. Major, they do it with every newspaper in the United States practically.

Maj. HUMES. Why would they pay you thousands of dollars in subscriptions if your attitude was one that was opposed to the liquor traffic, if you refused to accept liquor advertisements?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The only answer that I can give you is that we came to an understanding with some of our clients that they did not want to advertise along with whisky advertisements and things of that kind in the paper.

Maj. HUMES. And yet you did carry the personal-liberty articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The personal-liberty articles we wrote. It was the desire of the people, and we did it.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that you agreed to accept no straight liquor advertisements in your paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In the Leader?

Maj. HUMES. Yes. So that as a result of the understanding with Mr. Andreae the personal-liberty articles should be sent to ministers and rabbis and would have a better effect if there was no liquor advertisement in the paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If there is such a statement by me, it is correct; if not, it is not.

Maj. HUMES. Why did you make that statement at the time that you renewed the contract?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I made that statement for the reason that Mr. Andreae was kind enough to have two of his friends, brewers, offer me page advertisements in the Leader. One of them, I think, was in Cincinnati and the other in Chicago.

Maj. HUMES. At that same time you renewed the contract for the personal-liberty articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. I call attention particularly now to Hammerling Exhibit No. 6, which is a letter dated September 21, 1914, the same day as the Hammerling Exhibit No. 5. Why did you put the contents of those two letters in two separate letters instead of writing one letter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We have written some days a dozen letters. We write letters by the hundreds a day. I can not remember three or four years ago why I wrote two letters on that day.

Maj. HUMES. In other words, September 21, 1914, you wrote one letter to Mr. Andreae saying that you would accept no liquor advertisement of any kind, and on the same day you wrote another letter to him renewing a contract for liquor advertisements, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; according to the letters.

Maj. HUMES. Why did you do that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. You also renewed the contract for the year 1916.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Is Hammerling Exhibit No. 7. a copy of the contract?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; that is my signature.

Maj. HUMES. This is signed by you and Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and I had to go to Chicago to do it.

Maj. HUMES. I offer Hammerling Exhibit No. 7 in evidence.

(The paper referred to is here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 7

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

(American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc. 912-926 Woolworth Building. New York.—Attention Mr. Louis N. Hammerling, President.)

MY DEAR MR. HAMMERLING. This is to serve ae a contract from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917, for which I guarantee to pay $2,250 00 monthly for translators in different languages, stenographers, checkers, room rent, postage, expressage, etc. The total amount I guaranteed to pay during this period to be $27,000.00, and there are to be no other charges unless authorized in writing.

Your countersigning this order constitutes the contract.

Very truly, yours,

PERCY ANDREAE.

Countersigned:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATON OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.,

By LOUIS HAMMERLING, President.

Maj. HUMES. Did you have a contract with Mr. Andreae or with the National Association of Commerce and Labor after the year 1916?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. Why?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He did not want it. The brewers would not give him the money.

Maj. HUMES. It was not because you did not want it, it was because the brewers did not want it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is what I said—they did not want it.

Senator WOLCOTT. One moment. I want to see if I have a correct understanding of this. This contract for translators, checkers, etc., just mentioned there, was to compensate the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers for translating personal-liberty articles into various languages and having them inserted in various foreign-language newspapers. Is that correct?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. That is correct, Mr. Hammerling?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. These personal-liberty articles were articles written——

Mr. HAMMERLING. By Mr. Andreae.

Senator WOLCOTT. And published under your name?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. The contents of which were designed to operate against prohibition?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. So that the scheme really was for you to disseminate through the foreign-language newspapers liquor articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Senator WOLCOTT. Is not that the conclusion to be drawn?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not liquor articles, for the reason that the personal-liberty articles——

Senator WOLCOTT. Antiprohibition articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Personal-liberty articles covered more than prohibition.

Senator WOLCOTT. You just told me a moment ago that they were written in the interest of opposition to prohibition.

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you want to call it that way.

Senator WOLCOTT. Is not that the fact?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am not in favor of prohibition myself. Of course, that is my feeling about the matter.

Senator WOLCOTT. I am not asking you your views. Do not let us quibble. Mr. Andreae was interested in combating prohibition.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT: He wrote the personal-liberty articles in that interest.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I suppose so.

Senator WOLCOTT. Don't you know it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would say yes.

Senator Wolcott. And you published them over your name?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Through these papers and got paid for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Can you escape the conclusion that Mr. Andreae was employing your association for the purpose of disseminating antiprohibition propaganda?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If that is the way it is interpreted, yes. I did not know there was anything wrong in it.

Senator WOLCOTT. I am not saying there is anything wrong about it.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pardon me, I admit that I am not posted as well as I should be on these things.

Maj. HUMES. In addition to the contracts that have been already called to your attention and submitted, you had contracts by which

a very large number of subscriptions were paid for by Mr. Andreae and sent to various people throughout the country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Have you any idea as to how many subscribers you were supplied through Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember; perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred, whatever it is; I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. What is the greatest subscription list, the largest number of subscribers, the American Leader ever had?

Mr. HAMMERLING. At one time?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Do you want subscribers or copies printed?

Maj. HUMES. I mean actually paid subscriptions of any kind.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Maybe 10,000.

Maj. HUMES. That is the highest number?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would not swear; I could not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Approximately, 10,000 is the most you ever had?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that more than half of those were paid for by Mr. Andreae and the United States Brewers' Association?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; not to my memory.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibit 8 and ask you if that is one of the bills from the American Leader to Mr. Andreae for subscriptions?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Nineteen fifteen—that is our bill; yes.

Maj. HUMES. This was paid for by Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; I suppose so.

Maj. HUMES. He has paid you all of the debts that he owed you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, yes; absolutely.

Maj. HUMES. It is a fact, is it not, that in November, 1915, they paid you for the following subscriptions: To 624 rabbis, 2,002 priests, 1,700 ministers, 1,385 German and foreign newspapers, and 206 Polish Sokol unions, or a total of 5,890. That is a fact, is it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. That would be more than half of the 10,000 subscribers you had?

Mr. HAMMERLING. According to this bill.

Maj. HUMES. He paid you for this bill?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. Less than half—it is $2 a copy.

Maj. HUMES. But $1.50 was your contract with him.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj HUMES. Did you not have a special $1.50 contract with him? There is the price.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator STERLING. And those were subscribers, the names of whom were furnished by Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Then, in 1915, 5,890 of your subscribers were charged to and paid for by Mr. Andreae and the National Association of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. Is there anything wrong about that?

Maj. HUMES. Answer the question.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; according to this bill, I know corporations that will order 5,000 copies every day. I do not see anything wrong about it.

Maj. HUMES. I offer in evidence Hammerling Exhibit No. 8.

(The paper referred to is here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 8.

Duplicate.

NEW YORK, Nov 1, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building. Terms: Cash on presentation of bill.

To renewal of subscriptions, beginning Nov. 1, 1918, for one year, at the special rate of $1 50 per annum, for the following:

624 Rabbis	$936.00
2,002 Priests	3,003.00
1,700 Ministers	2,550.00
1,358 German and Foreign Newspapers	2,037.00
206 Polish Sokol Union	309.00
	$8,835.00

O K.—Percy Andreae.

Maj. HUMES. Did you receive any other bonuses of any kind from Mr. Andreae in financing your enterprise?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Bonuses?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Did he ever pay you a commission or percentage on the office help that you hired?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In my office?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never. I think he made a Christmas present.

Maj. HUMES. Christmas present?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Was this Christmas present made as a result of a demand from you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj HUMES. You demanded a Christmas present for your employees?

Mr. HAMMERLING Yes They have plenty of money—why not? I do not see anything wrong about it.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibit No. 9.

Mr. HAMMERLING. There is nothing wrong about it.

Maj. HUMES. I ask you if Mr. Andreae did not pay you 10 per cent upon the salary of your office force?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It shows what it is paid for—for Christmas

Maj. HUMES. Where does it show that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The letter will show it, if you will pardon me.

Maj. HUMES. Where is the letter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It must be here, and if not, Mr. Andreae is alive, and he will tell the truth. He thought that the thing was going so successfully that he wanted these people to have something.

Maj. HUMES. As a matter of fact you actually billed Mr. Andreae for 10 per cent of the salary of certain employees in your office for the year 1915?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and he gave it to me.

Maj HUMES. He paid you a commission?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Then you collected not only a commission on the advertising but a commission on the office expenditures from you papers as well?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If they paid it, why not?

Maj. HUMES. The American Leader was owned by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Were not all of the foreign-language newspapers subscribers, and did they not get copies of the Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Before I go any further with that I will offer in evidence at this point Hammerling Exhibit No. 9.

(The paper referred to is here printed in the record in full as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 9.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1915

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader Dr., Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc. 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To 10% of total amount of salaries paid to the 15 employees, during the year 1915. ..... $2,518.00

O. K.—Percy Andreae.

Maj. HUMES. Why was it necessary for you to collect from Mr. Andreae a subscription price for each one of these papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that the papers did not pay for it, and he wanted them to get it sure.

Maj. HUMES. Then you did not gratuitously send the American Leader out to all the papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We did if we could not get somebody to pay for it.

Maj. HUMES. It was a graft game?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was not a graft game.

Maj. HUMES. If you had not got the money from him, you would have sent them anyway?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, I pursued what I learned in this country from the newspapers; I would like to see some of them here, they are all doing it. It is no graft game.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibit No. 10, a bill for subscriptions to 624 rabbis for the American Leader, beginning with the issue of August 27.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is correct.

Maj. HUMES. You received the money for that from Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. According to the bill, I did not receive the money. I do not even open the mail.

Maj. HUMES. I offer in evidence Hammerling Exhibit No. 10.

(The paper referred to is here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO 10.

NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To 624 subscriptions to The American Leader, for Rabbis, beginning with issue of August 27th—for one year (at the special price of $1.50) - $936.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
Per E. TOEDT.

Paid, Aug. 18, 1915.

Maj. HUMES. I show you now Hammerling Exhibit No. 11. That is a bill of yours for 28 subscriptions for Hungarian priests.

Mr. HAMMERLING. If he sent them in, we sent them.

Maj. HUMES. You got the money for them from Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. In fairness to you, I want to get on the record what you probably would like to have there. Did you say that the 10 per cent Christmas present that Mr. Andreae contributed was paid by you to the employees?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. I did not think you made that statement. You would want that to appear?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is true.

Maj. HUMES. I offer in evidence at this point Hammerling Exhibit No. 11.

(The paper referred to is here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 11.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To 26 subscriptions for Hungarian priests at special price of $1 50 per subscription (each subscription from issue of May 14th, 1914, to May 14, 1915) $42.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
Per E. TOEDT.

Paid, May 13, 1914.

Maj. HUMES. In the conduct of your business, did you have anything to do with the German newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Just in respect to the personal liberty articles; no advertising. They would not join us.

Maj. HUMES. Did you send the personal liberty articles to the German newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Mr. Andreae arranged it with them.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever during that time come in contact with the German-American Alliance.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know anything about the German-American Alliance?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Only what I saw in the newspapers.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know Max Heinrici?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever come in contact with him in connection with this work?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not with the German Alliance. He was to translate personal-liberty articles in German, for which we paid him.

Maj. HUMES. For whom was he translating these articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the American Association.

Maj. HUMES. Max Heinrici was the editor of the official bulletin of the German-American Alliance.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. Mr. Andreae said that he was a good translator, and we got him. I did not know him from Adam.

Maj. HUMES. Do you mean that he came into your office and did the translating?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No. We sent it to him by mail at some place in Germantown, Pa.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know him personally?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I met him three of four times.

Maj. HUMES. In what connection?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In regard to these translations. He was a kind of a nervous man, and every year he thought that he was going to lose his job, and I would cheer him up; that is all.

Maj. HUMES. You went to see him, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went to see him; yes. I think I did.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that you were in communication with and conferred with Max Heinrici at the expense of Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of course, if it was in connection with personal-liberty articles I made him pay for it. Why should I pay it?

Maj. HUMES. You also acted in connection with the German newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; outside of sending them these articles.

Senator OVERMAN. What is your nationality?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am half Polish and half Bohemian.

Senator OVERMAN. Where were you born?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In Galicia.

Senator OVERMAN. How old were you when you came to this country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Nine.

Senator OVERMAN. Are you naturalized?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. I show you now Hammerling Exhibit No. 12 and ask you if these are the checks that you received and the bills that you transmitted covering the expenses of your communications with and tranactions with Max Heinrici?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj HUMES. Those checks and bills are offered in evidence, together with the indorsement on the back of the checks.

(The papers referred to are here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT NO. 12.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building

To printing letter of May 23. address to German newspapers, by Mr. Heinrick	$25.00
To cost of letter heads and envelopes	15.00
To postage for 461 letters	18.44
To hotel and traveling expenses to Philadelphia and return	30.50
	$88.94

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid June 1. 1914.
No. 979 CHICAGO, May 29, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building

Pay to the order of American Leader Eighty Eight Dollars Ninety Four Cents $88.94.

GALES M. HARTLEY. Secty.

(Endorsement.) The American Leader. For deposit in the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank Account of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.

M. C. LEFFLER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, May 29. 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building

To telegram sent May 12th	$2.93
To telegram sent in re Heinrici matter May 15th	2.30
To day letter received May 15, 1914	1.05
	$6.28
To telegram of Heinrichy on May 16th 1914	$1.03
	$7.31

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid Jun. 6. 1914.
No. 1015. CHICAGO, June 3, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building

Pay to the order of American Leader. Seven Dollars Thirty One Cents, $7.31

GALES M. HARTLEY. Secty.

(Endorsement.) The American Leader. For deposit in the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank Account of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.

M. C. LEFFLER. Asst.Treasurer.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building

To railroad fare to Philadelphia, Pa. and return	$5.00
To dinner with Mr. Heinrici	$6.80
To hotel expenses	$5.25
	$17.05

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid Jul. 9, 1914

No. 1251 CHICAGO, July 7, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building

Pay to the order of American Leader Seventeen Dollars Five Cents. 17.05.

GALES M. HARTLEY, Secty.

(Endorsement.) The American Leader. For deposit in the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank. Account of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.

M. C. LEFFLER, Asst. Treasurer.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building

To printing letter of July 11, 1914, addressed to German newspapers by Mr. Heinrici	$17.00
To cost of letter heads and envelopes	15.00
To postage for 547 letters	10.94
To hotel and traveling expenses to Philadelphia and return	27.35
	$70.29

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid Jul. 17, 1914.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building

Pay to the order of American Leader Seventy Dollars Twenty-Nine Cents, $70.29.

GALES M. HARTLEY, Secty.

(Endorsement.) The American Leader. For deposit in the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank. Account of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.

M. C. LEFFLER, Asst. Treasurer.

Maj. HUMES. Did you have anything to do with trying to reach the Members of the House and the Senate in matters in which Mr. Andreae was interested?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remeber a thing about it.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerlings Exhibit No. 13. a bill made by you to Percy Andreae for telegrams, as per inclosed copy, to 96 Senators and 435 Congressmen, at $2.32 each, and ask you what the occasion of that was?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1914, I think, they sent us a telegram and the bill that was to be presented to Congress, and they wanted us to have these papers make a protest.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know what the bill was?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Was it a matter that you had any interest in yourself?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know a thing about it.

Maj. HUMES. Was it a matter that your papers had any interest in?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Our papers, with the exception of the Scandinavian, I think, are all interested to-day.

Maj. HUMES. In other words, you sold the influence of your association for the purpose of undertaking to influence legislation at the request and instance of Mr. Andreae and the Brewer's Association, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, if you interpret it in that way, but I do not think there was any such purpose.

Senator OVERMAN. You sent the telegrams to Congress?

Mr. HAMMERLING. According to this bill. I do not know whether they were sent by me or by the publishers

Senator OVERMAN. It was done under your authority.

Mr. HAMMERLING. According to this bill; yes.

Senator STERLING. What is the date of that bill?

Mr. HAMMERLING. May 11, 1914.

Senator WOLCOTT. That bill is for over 500 telegrams.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Those telegrams did not emanate from your office, did they?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I really do not think so. I think they were sent out from all over the country. I would have to look at the correspondence to tell.

Senator WOLCOTT. I am curious to know how you could get all of these foreign language newspapers to send these telegrams for which you were paid if your only connection with these newspapers was of an advertising nature.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of course, the question about our connection with these newspapers that you gentlemen question me about is that we have remedied the tremendous wrongs that were done for years to these papers, and they were glad to do anything that I suggested.

Senator WOLCOTT. You did have some influence with them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. And that influence extended to getting them interested in an activity that was entirely dissociated from your advertising contracts?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of course, in this case it shows that way; yes.

Senator STERLING. Do you not recall to what subject these telegrams related that were pending before Congress?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I could not tell you.

Senator NELSON. Maj. Humes, can you tell us what this legislation was about?

Maj. HUMES. I think I can disclose that by the files already offered in evidence the other day. Exhibit 807 is a telegram sent by Percy Andreae and addressed to Edward A. Schmidt, of the Robert Schmidt Ale Brewing Co., Philadelphia, dated May 11. 1914. and is as follows:

The following telegram, sent by directors of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, has been sent to-day to every Senator and Congressman in Washington.

"The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, with a circulation of over 7.000.000 reading 20.000.000 citizens protests emphatically on behalf of the overwhelming majority of those citizens against Hobson, the resolution providing for national prohibition. Our people consider same unwarranted interference with rights guaranteed them under the Federal Constitution, and will resent the passage of the resolution, which is designed to destroy their most cherished customs and deprive citizens generally of the individual liberty which is as dear to them as life itself Almost entire foreign-language press has for the past three months voiced this sentiment in strongest possible terms and with full concurrence of its millions of readers."

Is that the telegram referred to?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; I remember that Mr. Andreae got it up. —

Maj. HUMES. Were you and Mr Andreae together when that telegram was made up?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No. He was either in New York or he sent it in by mail.

Maj. HUMES. It had your approval before it was sent?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not see anything wrong in it.

Maj. HUMES. Who sent the telegram?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I really do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Andreae says here that it was sent by the directors. Who were the directors at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The same as they are to-day.

Maj. HUMES. You have not had an election since?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We elect them every year.

Maj. HUMES. You own and control the association?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not.

Maj. HUMES. The stockholders' meetings are a perfunctory matter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. According to the charter the common stockholders have a vote, and we are to get them by proxy or they come in. I have a majority; I control it.

Maj. HUMES. You have practically all of the common stock?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I have $29,000 out of $50,000.

Maj. HUMES. You are going to furnish us with a list of the stockholders?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. I offer in evidence at this point Hammerling Exhibit No. 13, together with the checks attached, showing payment.

(The paper referred to, with the accompanying check is here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 13.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To telegrams, as per enclosed copy, to 96 senators and 435 congressmen (at $2.32 each) $1,231.92
Other telegrams in connection with the matter 8.69

$1,240.61

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid May 15, 1914.

No. 869. CHICAGO, May 13, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader One thousand two hundred forty dollars, sixty-one cents, $1,240.61.

GAILE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

(Endorsement.) The American Leader. For deposit in the North Western Trust & Savings Bank. Account of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.

M. C. LEFFLER, Asst. Treasurer.

Senator WOLCOTT. It is not clear to me just how this telegram went. From the bill rendered to Mr. Andreae there must have been over a thousand distinct telegrams coming from various parts of the country here to Washington, and yet I gather from what Mr. Hammerling has just said that the telegram originated from his office in New York.

Maj. HUMES. I think if you will look at the bill very carefully you will see that there was only one telegram sent to reach Representative and Senator.

Senator NELSON. They were all of the same kind?

Maj. HUMES They were the same telegram.

Senator NELSON. And the same signature, I suppose?

Maj. HUMES. I assume so.

Senator WOLCOTT. They were all sent by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers?

Maj. HUMES. By the directors, according to Mr. Andreae's telegram. Mr. Hammerling, did you communicate with the foreign-language newspapers of the country before you sent this telegram?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We always do.

Senator WOLCOTT. Did you in this case?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember exactly, but anything we send that is signed, we first ask them for the signature before we send it.

Maj. HUMES. There were some 500 or 600 foreign-language newspapers, were there not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. The bills give $8.69 for the other telegrams that were necessary to secure the crystallization of sentiment that resulted in the telegram to the Members of the Senate and the House.

Mr. HAMMERLING. We never send them a telegram. We send them our circular letter.

Maj. HUMES. Have you any record that will throw more light on that transaction?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know of any.

Senator OVERMAN. We will take a recess at this point until 3 o'clock.

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the committee stood in recess until 3 o'clock p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subcommittee reconvened, pursuant to the taking of the recess, at 3 o'clock p. m., Senator Lee S. Overman (chairman) presiding.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LOUIS N. HAMMERLING—Resumed.

Maj. HUMES I show you this paper marked "Hammerling Exhibit No. 14," and ask you if that is a bill submitted by you?

Mr. HAMMERLING (after examination of paper). That is our bill.

Maj. HUMES. And that is the check attached, paying the bill?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is our bill.

(The bill and check referred to are here printed in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 14

NEW YORK, April 9, 1914

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To 599 subscriptions for German newspapers at special price of $1.50 per subscription	$898.50
Cost of writing letters to 599 German newspapers and stationery	16.50
Postage, including return stamped envelopes	23.96
	$938 96

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid Apr. 12, 1914.

No 703. CHICAGO, 4—13, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American leader Nine Hundred Thirty-eight Dollars Ninety-six Cents, $938.96.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. This reads "To 599 subscriptions for German newspapers at special price of $1.50 per subscription, $898.50."

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And "Cost of writing letters to 599 German newspapers and stationery, $16.50."

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And "Postage, including return stamped envelopes, $23.96."

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And that was paid for by Mr. Andreae of the National Association of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know just what it says, there.

Maj. HUMES. It was paid for by Mr. Andreae? It was billed by you to Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; we send the Leader wherever it is subscribed for.

Senator OVERMAN. Where is the Leader published, in Philadelphia or New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In New York.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibits No. 15 and No. 16 and ask you if that is a bill rendered by you to Mr. Andreae and if this is the check in payment of the same?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

(The bill and check referred to are here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 15.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1918.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To setting up and printing proofs on German Personal Liberty article — 2 months—May and June at $6.00 per article (4 articles) $24.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid June 10, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 16

CHICAGO, June 8, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Twenty Four Dollars, $24.00.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. That is for the setting up and printing of proofs in German of these personal liberty articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; on personal liberty.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibits Nos. 17 and 18, and ask you if they are a bill submitted by you to Mr. Andreae and the check in payment thereof covering articles furnished by you to German newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. By The American Leader; yes.

Maj. HUMES. What were the articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. On personal liberty.

Maj. HUMES. "Articles 10, 11, and 12," it says in the bill.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; they are all numbered.

Maj. HUMES. The personal liberty articles went by numbers, did they?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. Pardon me, Major; I said "yes." I want to take a look at my record and get it straight.

Maj. HUMES. All right.

Mr. HAMMERLING (after examining papers). Yes (indicating in paper).

(The check and bill referred to are here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No 17.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1914

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To postage for articles (No. 10, 11 & 12) sent to the German newspapers $34.94

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid June 29, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 18

No. 1144. CHICAGO, June 26, 1914

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Thirty-four Dollars Ninety-four Cents, $34.94.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibits Nos. 19 and 20, and ask you if that bill is for articles furnished to German newspapers by the Leader and the check is in payment thereof?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The same thing; yes.

Maj. HUMES. And paid for by Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

(The bill and check last referred to are here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 19.

NEW YORK, July 9, 914

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To postage on articles sent to German newspapers during July $21.88

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid July 16, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 20.

No. 1301. CHICAGO, July 14, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Twenty-one Dollars Eighty-eight Cents, $21.88.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. Did you testify that in the ordinary transaction of your business you had no transactions with German newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No sir; we did not.

Maj. HUMES. To what extent did you deal with German newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Just on these personal-liberty articles.

Maj. HUMES. Just on the personal-liberty articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you, either personally or through some of your officers or agents, communicate with and confer with German newspapers or editors?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We wrote them letters; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You wrote them letters?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; we wrote them letters, advising them.

Maj. HUMES. Advising them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; of the arrangements made. We sent them these letters.

Maj. HUMES. Did you call on them personally?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. The German newspapers were not in that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; they were not. Herman Ridder did not want to deal with the foreign papers. He spoke of them in public, and I think all of you saw it, as hunkies, and said that he would never sit with the hunkies and the Italian races.

Senator NELSON. What is that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He called them "the hunkies" and the other, Latin, races "dagoes." A few years later they would have been very glad to come in.

Maj. HUMES. Have you the list of papers to which you sent these letters?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We sent to the entire list.

Maj. HUMES. To the entire list of German newspapers of the country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. Some of them published it and some did not.

Maj. HUMES. Did you make it a business, yourself, or did you on occasion travel about to help Mr. Andreae in his propaganda, purporting to represent these foreign-language newspapers of the country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think I made one speech with Mr. Andreae I was with him in Chicago in 1913. We were the guests of the city.

Maj. HUMES. You were the guests of the city?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Is that the only trip you made as their agent?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To the best that I can remember. As their agent? I was not their agent. I was invited by Gen. Dickinson, as the chairman of the citizens, who wanted me to speak on Washington's Birthday, at the Auditorium in Chicago.

Maj. HUMES. Who paid the expenses of that trip?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The association paid all of them.

Maj. HUMES. The Foreign Language Newspaper Association?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. You did not bill that to Mr. Andreae, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever make any trips on behalf of the association that you controlled for Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think I did, but not at that time.

Maj. HUMES. Upon what occasions did you make trips that you billed to him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember, Major, exactly.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not go to Cleveland at the expense of Mr. Andreae for the purpose of carrying on his propaganda?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I handled it in Cleveland, I think, one year or two years. I do not remember if it was Mr. Andreae who paid it, or who paid it. The brewers paid it.

Senator OVERMAN. You said the brewers paid it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; they were running under some other name. I have forgotten what it was.

Senator OVERMAN. The National Association of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In some county; Cuyahoga County organization, or something like that.

Maj. HUMES. You went out at their request and appeared on some occasion?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; I think I did.

Maj. HUMES. Do you remember when that was?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Where did you go from September 18 to September 20, 1914, and stop at the Statler Hotel?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Cleveland.

Maj. HUMES. Was that Cleveland or Buffalo or some other city?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I really do not know. I go to Buffalo and Cleveland and the Detroit hotels sometimes.

Maj. HUMES. I will refresh your recollection by calling your attention to Hammerling Exhibits Nos. 21, 22, and 23, the first being a bill rendered by the American Leader to Percy Andreae, "To accommodations from September 18 to September 20, inclusive, as per hotel statement attached, and expenses," the amount being $194.64, and other items, as follows:

To drinks and cigars at Bohemian Club	$30.00
To taxicabs	15.80
To telegrams	4.90
To long-distance telephone calls to different parts of Ohio	9.80
To tips including those at publishers' luncheon	22.00
To drinks with publishers after luncheon	10.00
To Sunday automobile—luncheon with six priests and four publishers	53.00
	$340.14

The total of this bill is $340.14.

Does that refresh your recollection in regard to that transaction?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; I went there on the Cuyahoga County business.

Maj. HUMES. Were you going to solicit advertising for the foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. You went out there as the representative of the foreign-language newspapers, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; that is what I do all the time.

Maj. HUMES. Then, how did you happen to bill the expense of the trip to Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He handled it. Mr. Andreae and Mr. Hartley handled it. Mr. Andreae is the chairman of that committee.

Maj. HUMES. Of what committee?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of that Cuyahoga County committee; and Mr. Hartley is secretary.

Maj. HUMES. Ordinarily, when you go out to secure advertising for a man, does he pay the expenses of your soliciting the advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If I have to go to get these papers together; yes.

Maj. HUMES. That is what you went for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Why were you telephoning to different points in Ohio?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that I did not want to go there.

Maj. HUMES Why were you buying drinks and cigars at the Bohemian Club; what did that have to do with it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that I was there. I always go around among the people in a city.

Senator OVERMAN. Who were these priests?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They were all connected there with the papers, and those publishers.

Senator OVERMAN You did that to influence those publications?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, no, no.

Senator OVERMAN. You did not influence the priests?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The average priest is more in favor of personal liberty in drinks than publishers are.

Senator OVERMAN. What kind of priests were they; Catholic priests?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

(The bill and check last referred to, with attached receipt, are here printed in full in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 21.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To accommodations for L. N. Hammerling and E. H. Jaudon at Statler Hotel, from Sept. 18th to Sept. 20th, inclusive, as per hotel statement atached, and expenses for L. N. Hammerling	$194.64
To drinks and cigars at Bohemian Club	30.00
To taxicabs	15.80
To telegrams	4.90
To long distance telephone calls to different parts of Ohio	9.80
To tips including those at publishers' luncheon	22.00
To drinks with publishers after luncheon	10.00
To Sunday automoble—luncheon with six priests and four publishers	53.00
	340.14

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 22.

No. 1856. CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9).

Pay to the order of American Association of Foreign Languages Three Hundred Forty Dollars Fourteen Cents, $340.14.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 23.

Chicago, Sept. 26, 1914.

Received of National Ass'n of Commerce and Labor, Three hundred and Forty 14—100 Dollars, $340.14.
Expenses Publishers' meeting, Cleveland.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
M. C. LEFFLER, Asst. Treasurer.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling, did you on any other occasion go to Cleveland?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think I did; twice. Two years I managed that advertisement.

Maj. HUMES. You never went twice in the same year?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not, in July, 1914, only 60 days before the occasion just referred to, go to Cleveland, and submit a bill for your expenses, of $108.70, to Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING (after examining paper). I went there to arrange an address that Mr. Andreae wanted made on July 4, in the park there.

Maj. HUMES. You were in this country, were you, on July 18, 1914?

Mr. HAMMERLING. July 18, 1914? I do not think so.

Maj. HUMES. Then how did you happen to go there to make an address for Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know the date. Is this bill that date?

Maj. HUMES. The bill is dated. I called your attention to the date; July 18, 1914.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Major, I could not be in two places at the same time; so that I do not know anything about it. You are showing me a bill that goes out by the hundreds every week. If I was in Europe, I could not be in Cleveland.

Maj. HUMES. That was my understanding. You have billed Mr. Andreae.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not. I never made a bill since I have been in business. That is my company.

Maj. HUMES. You own the company?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; I own most of the stock.

Maj. HUMES. It is a one-man company?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is not.

Maj. HUMES. You never hold a stockholders' meeting?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do. Everyone is notified who holds stock.

Maj. HUMES. You hold an annual meeting?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We comply with the stock law, the law of the State of New York.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever give notice, when you were going to hold a meeting, to the stockholders?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Certainly. The letters and all the proxies are right-there (indicating papers).

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that to stockholders who have asked you about annual meetings you have only replied by saying that notice was published as required by law, in the newspapers, and that they would have to find it for themselves?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have complied with the laws of the State, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Have you written such letters?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I certainly did; the stockholders that have preferred stock, they are not entitled to notice in writing.

Senator WOLCOTT. You said on one occasion you went to Cleveland to arrange a Fourth of July address for Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did one year.

Senator WOLCOTT. And this bill was for services on that occasion.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was guessing at it. I did not know that it was for that occasion.

Senator WOLCOTT. You would change that statement, then?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. The items of this bill of July 18, 1914 (referring to Hammerling Exhibit No. 28), are as follows:

July 3.	Luncheon to seven Cleveland publishers	$30.50
6.	Luncheon to four (4) publishers	15.75
13.	Telephone to Mr. Momand	3.25
14.	Luncheon to eleven (11) publishers	39.60
	To 14 cuts of Mr. Andreae	10.75
	Messenger, telegraph and telephone service	8.85
		$108.70

The total of that bill is $108.70.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, Major, if you will pardon me——

Maj. HUMES. Is that something that you have been talking about?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you will pardon me, I think I can recall that thing.

Maj. HUMES. All right.

Mr. HAMMERLING. This was while——

Maj. HUMES It was a bill of the Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; of the American Leader. I am just remembering something. The cost charged here was published after Mr. Andreae made a speech in our paper.

Maj. HUMES As a matter of fact, the priests you speak of, are they not Hungarian reformed priests instead of Catholic priests?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I do not know——

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever entertain any Hungarian reformed priests at these luncheons?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not that I know of.

Maj. HUMES. Were you not more in contact with the Hungarian reformed priests than you were with any other priests?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I was not.

(The bill and check last referred to are here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 28.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1914

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

July 3.	Luncheon to seven (7) Cleveland publishers	$30.50
6.	Luncheon to four (4) publishers	15.75
13.	Telephone to Mr. Momand	3.25
11.	Luncheon to eleven (11) publishers	39.60
	To 14 cuts of Mr. Andreae	10.75
	Messenger, telegraph and telephone service	8.85
		$108.70

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per M. C. LEFFLER.

Paid July 22, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 29.

No. 1367. CHICAGO, July 20, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader, One Hundred Eight Dollars Seventy Cents, $108.70.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. Now, I show you Hammerling Exhibits Nos. 26 and 27, "railroad fare to Cleveland, Ohio, and return," and for "hotel expenses * * *, including dinner with publishers." Is that a bill that your concern rendered to Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; this is our bill.

Maj. HUMES. What were all these trips to Ohio for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. This is where the fight was on State-wide prohibition.

Maj. HUMES. Then your association was taking an active part in politics?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; we were handling the advertising, just like the last two years when we lost out with the brewers, it was handled by another concern. For instance, we lost out. The United States brewers were not friendly to deal with us, and they dealt with somebody else.

Maj. HUMES. These are for the personal expenses of your employees, are they not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Who were there.

Maj. HUMES. Who is Mr. Momand

Mr. HAMMERLING. He is secretary of the company now.

Maj. HUMES. He is secretary of your company?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He is an officer in the Army, now.

(The bill and check last referred to are here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 26.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To railroad fare to Cleveland, O., and return, including berth $32.00
To travelling and hotel expenses—2 days (including dinner with publishers) 33.55

$65.55

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid June 23, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 27.

No 1133 CHICAGO, June 21, 1914.

Union Trust Company.

Pay to the Order of The American Leader Sixty Five Dollars and fifty five cents.
$65.55

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibits 30 and 31. Is that a bill rendered by your concern to Mr. Andreae and is that the check in payment of the same?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is our bill; yes, sir.

(The bill and check are here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 30.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1914

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To railroad fare, dinner and hotel expenses in Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 15th & Dec. 16th, $33.00.
Paid Dec. 23, 1914.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 31.

No. 2556 CHICAGO, December 21st, 1914.

Union Trust Company

Pay to the order of The American Leader Thirty Three Dollars
$33.00

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibits Nos. 32 and 33, they being a bill from the American Leader to Mr. Andreae for a dinner for 180 Bohemian priests and a check in payment thereof. Is that a bill rendered by you and a check in payment for the same?

Mr. HAMMERING (after examining papers). Yes; that is our bill.

Maj. HUMES. What was the purpose of that dinner to those 180 priests?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know, sir. The letter shows.

Maj. HUMES. Did you arrange——

Mr. HAMMERLING. We arranged through the papers

Maj. HUMES. You arranged for a dinner at the cost of the American Leader and sent the bill to Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; he wanted that dinner so that he could have a chance to talk with them, so that they would listen to him.

Maj. HUMES And you loaned him the name of your association as a vehicle in order to reach any class of people that he wanted to reach?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I really do not understand the wording of it, but I suppose it is so.

Senator STERLING. What is the date of this meeting covered by this bill?

Maj. HUMES. The bill is dated February 11, 1915. The item is $630 for the 180 guests.

Now, Mr. Hammerling, you say you were in Europe in the summer of 1914?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you, during that summer, get in touch and keep in touch with Mr. Andreae and his organization?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I kept in touch with the office, not with him.

Maj. HUMES. Did you transact any business with Mr. Andreae while you were in Europe?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not that I know of.

Maj HUMES. I call your attention to Hammerling Exhibits Nos. 24 and 25. This is a bill to the American Leader from Mr. Andreae for the "expense for Mr. Hammerling's cable from Europe." What was that for, and for what reason was it charged to Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is $6. Maybe he wanted to ask me some question about making a speech, or something; as much as I can remember.

Maj. HUMES Then he was in touch with you while you were in Europe?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It no doubt came through my office.

Maj. HUMES. He cabled to you while you were in Europe, to your office, and you cabled to the office or to Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To the office. If he asked me any question about any advertising, the charge was made to the advertiser.

(The bill and check referred to are here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 24.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To expense for Mr. Hammerling's cable from Europe $6.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.

Paid July 8, 1914. Per E. Toedt

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 25.

No. 1243. CHICAGO, July 6, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Six Dollars.
$6.00.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibit No. 34, it being a bill dated August 9, 1915, from the American Leader to Mr. Andreae for $249.95, for hotel expenses, etc., and trip from Cleveland to New York. What was that for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is in connection with that campaign, no doubt.

Maj. HUMES. The 1914 campaign? This is 1915.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I said that we had that for two years, Major. They won out both times when we handled it, and they lost the last time when we did not.

(The bill referred to is here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 34.

AUG. 9, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To Hotel expenses, meals, taxicabs, etc., and railroad fares, including trip from Cleveland to New York, $249.95.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid Aug. 18, 1915.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibit No. 35, it being a bill for tickets to Chicago and return for $115.30.

Mr. HAMMERLING. He no doubt wanted to see me.

Maj. HUMES. Not "no doubt." What was the business you had with him at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The same thing. I had only one business with him, Major. That is the personal-liberty articles.

Maj. HUMES. Just the personal-liberty articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir. I never had any other business with him.

Maj. HUMES. You never had any other business with him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; not that I know of.

(The bill last referred to is here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 35.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To amount expended for tickets, for Mr. Hammerling, to Chicago, Ill., and return $115.30.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, INC.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid Aug. 18, 1915.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Hammerling Exhibit No. 36, it being a bill for $122.50 for "dictionaries for the following languages." There are about twenty or twenty-five different languages there in that list, the dictionaries being charged at about $5 apiece.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; we bought them. He asked us to buy them so that we could verify some quotations.

Maj. HUMES. Where were they kept: in your office, or were they delivered to Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; they were kept in our office.

Maj. HUMES. They were for the use of these translators that were at work in his service?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; it would be in the same service.

Maj. HUMES. Do you not know as a matter of fact that there are no dictionaries except cheap dictionaries, for half of the languages that are included in that list?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you will pardon me, Major, I know nothing about the details of that. I am just telling you what happened

Maj. HUMES. For instance, do you not know that there is no English-Serbian dictionary except possibly some little 50-cent pocket dictionary?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know anything about it. It may be that it costs only 50 cents, and yet in England it will cost more than $10 in their language.

Maj. HUMES. Did Mr. Andreae keep up the membership of your association in any organizations that you belong to?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think he wanted us to belong to the Merchants' Association, and I think he paid $50 for us, as far as I remember. He wanted to belong to it, and was the vice president of the association. We paid our own.

(The bill last referred to is here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 36

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., 912-926 Woolworth Building.

To dictionaries for the following languages:—

Armenian	$5.00
Bohemian	5.00
Bulgarian	5.00
Croatian	5.00
French	7.50
German	5.00
Greek	5.00
Hollandish	5.00
Hungarian	5.00
Italian	5.00
Jewish	5.00
Lithuanian	5.00
Norwegian-Danish	5.00
Polish	5.00
Portuguese	5.00
Roumanian	5.00
Russian	5.00
Ruthenian	5.00
Servian	5.00

Slovak	$5.00
Slovenic	5.00
Spanish	5.00
Swedish	5.00
Syrian	5.00
	122.50

Maj. HUMES. I show you these bills and ask if those are all bills rendered by Mr. Andreae in different transactions and if the checks are checks received by you from Mr. Andreae in payment of the bills?

Mr. HAMMERLING (after examining papers). They are all our bills.

(The papers referred to, marked as exhibits, are here printed in the record in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 41.

Feby. 2-14	$2080.00
Mch. 2-14	2400.00 ok
" 30-14	2100.00
May 4-14	2660.00 ok
June 1-14	2160.00 ok
July 6-14	2172.00 ok

Paid by Mr. Ortsiefen.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 42.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. Published by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.

For translators, stenographer, postage and stationery from January 1, 1914 to February 1, 1914, 1 month—in advance $1,400.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Paid Jan. 16, 1914
Per 1400.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 43.

(Cancelled Check)

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1914. No. 241.

Union Trust Company Dearborn & Madison Streets 2-9

Pay to the order of L. Hammrling $1400.00 Fourteen Rundred Dollars

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 44.

(Cancelled Check)

CHICAGO, Feby. 4, 1914. No. 17.

The Corn Exchange National Bank 2-5

Pay to the order of The American Leader, $2080.00 Two Thousand and eight and no-100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No 45.

NEW YORK, February 10th, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 So. Michigan Av., Chicago, Ill. To American Association of Foreign Newspapers, Inc.

To Railroad fare for E. H. Jaudon, from New York to California	76.75
Sleeper accommodation	18.00
To One month's salary Febrary 9th, 1914 ,to March 9th, 1914, for E. H. Jaudon, Traveling Inspector	200.00
To Traveling expenses for E. H. Jaudon	180.00
To one month's salary, February 9th, 1914 to March 9th, for Sam Weiss	400.00
To Traveling expenses for Sam Weiss	100.00
	$974.75

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid. Feb. 16, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 46
(Cancelled Check)

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1914. No. 389.

Union Trust Company Dearborn & Madison Streets

Pay to the order of the American Leader $974.75 Nine Hunderd seventy-four 75-100 Dollars.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 47.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, Inc.

To translators, stenographer, checkers, postage and stationery from March 1, 1914 to April 1, 1914---1 month—in advance—$1,520.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, March 5, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 48

(Cancelled Check)

No. 446 CHICAGO, 3-2, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9)

Pay to the order of L. N. Hammerling Twenty Dollars $20.00

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 50.

(Cancelled Check)

CHICAGO, Mch. 2, 191— No. 24.

The Corn Exchange National Bank 2-5

Pay to the Order of The American Leader $2400.00 Twenty four Hundred Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 51.

(Canceled Check)

CHICAGO, Mch. 30, 1914. No. 30.

The Corn Exchange National Bank 2-5

Pay to the Order of The American Leader $2400.0 Twenty Four Hundred Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 52.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, Inc.

To rental of office—May 1st, to June 1st, 1914—(one month)—in advance	$70.00
To salary for stenographer from April 15th to May 1st, 1914—(one-half month)—in advance	50.00
To salary for checker from April 15th to May 1st, 1914—(one-half month)—in advance	30.00
	$150.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, April 20, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 53.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 727. CHICAGO, April 18, 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of The American Leader One Hundred Fifty Dollars $150.00.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 54.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, Inc.

To 100 half-tones (double column) and expressage on same. $110.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Apr. 27, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 55

(Cancelled Check)

No. 775. CHICAGO, 4-30, 191—.

Union Trust Company Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader. One Hundred Ten Dollars $110.00

GALE M. HARTLEY. Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 56

NEW YORK, April 23, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr. American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, Inc.

To 30 yards of linoleum and 15 yards of carpet layed complete--for room 917 Woolworth Building $50.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid Apr. 27, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 57.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 761. CHICAGO, 2-25 1914.

Union Trust Company (2-9), Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader, Fifty dollars, $50.00.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 58.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

To 3 Underwood typewriters (at $97.50 each)	$292.50
To 4 typewriter desks (at $40.00 each)	160.00
To 4 typewriter chairs (at $6.00 each)	24.00
To 1 wooden cabinet for keeping translated articles in different languages	45.00
To 1 steel file cabinet for addresses of the German newspapers used daily	32.00
To 2 steel correspondence files (at $36.00each)	72.00
To 1 roll-top desk for extra assistant on personal liberty	60.00
To 1 Flat table for checking	25.00
	$710.50

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid. April 29. 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 59.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 772. CHICAGO, 4|27, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Seven hundred ten dollars fifty cents. $710.50.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 60.

NEW YORK, April, 30, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographer, checkers, postage and stationery from May 1, 1914, to June 1, 1914—1 month—in advance, $1,520.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, May 7, 1914

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 61.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 39. CHICAGO, May 4, 1914.

The Corn Exchange National Bank.

Pay to the order of American Leader $2660 00 Twenty Six Hundred Sixty Dollars.
CeK70224Onb

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 62.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery from June 1, 1914, to July 1, 1914—1 month in advance, $1,520.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 6, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 63.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 49. CHICAGO, June 1, 1914.

Pay to the Order of American Leader, $2100.00 Twenty One Hundred Sixty Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 64.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

To cost of additional newspaper filing pockets including filing numbers, $310.51.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt, 310|51.

Paid, June 8, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 65.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 1053. CHICAGO, June 6, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Three Hundred Ten Dollras Fifty One Cents, $310.51.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 66.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

To translators stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery from July 1, 1914 to August 1, 1914—1 month in advance, $1,520.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E Toedt.

Paid, July 9, 1914

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 67.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 55 CHICAGO, July 6, 1914.

Pay to the order of American Leader $2172.00, Two Tousand One Hundred Seventy Two Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 68.

No. 1439 CHICAGO, July 30, 1914.

Union Trust Company

Pay to the order of American Leader Seven Dollars Fifty Cents, $7.50.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 69.

NEW YORK. July 31. 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographer, checkers, postage and stationery from August 1, 1914 to September 1, 1914—1 month in advance $1.520.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per M. C. LEFFLER.

Paid. Aug. 5. 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 70.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 63. CHICAGO, August 3, 1914.

The Corn Exchange National Bank.

Pay to order of American Leader $2193.88, Twenty One Hundred Ninety Three 88|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 71.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

To translators(stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery from Septemper 1, 1914 to October 1, 1914—1 month—in advance, $1,520.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Sept. 10, 1914

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 72

(Cancelled Check)

No. 72 CHICAGO, Sept. 8, 1914.

The Corn Exchange National Bank.

Pay to the order of American Leader $3129.88, Thirty One Hundred Twenty Nine 88|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 73

(Cancelled Check)

No. 1863 CHICAGO, September 29, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Thirty Six Dollars Seventeen Cents, $36.17

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 74

NEW YORK, September 30, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery from October 1, 1914 to November 1, 1914—1 month—in advance, $1,520.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 75

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Association of Foreign Nanguage Newspapers

To advertising Lucas County Home Rule in:—
Ameryka-Echo, Toledo, Ohio; Kuryer Katolicka, Toledo, Ohio;
Toledo Express Toledo Ohio; Voce del Popolo Italiano, Cleveland, Ohio $1,000.00
Plus 10% Commission 100.00

$1,100.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 76

No. 2475 CHICAGO, Dec. 5th, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Eleven Hundred Dollars, $1100.00

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 77.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 80 CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1914.

The Corn Exchange National Bank.

Pay to the order of American Leader $2241.23 Twenty Two Hundred Forty One 23|100 Dollars

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 78.

NEW YORK, October 31st, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators stenographer, checkers, postage and stationery from November 1, 1914 to December 1, 1914—1 month—in advance, $1,520.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Nov. 7, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 79.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To 200 half-tones (double column) and expressage on same, $220.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Nov. 7, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 80.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To additional amount paid to „American", Cleveland, O.—for Home Rule advertising—280 inches, $220.20.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Nov. 7, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 81

(Cancelled check.)

No. 2195 CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1914.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Four Hundred Twenty Dollars Twenty Cents, $420.20.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 82

(Cancelled check.)

No. 88. CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1914.

The Corn Exchange National Bank

Pay to the order of American Leader $2521.21 Twenty Five Hundred Twenty One & 21|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 83

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader, Dr.

Home Rule

To advertising in:

Svet	$172.00
Jewish World (Cincinnati edition)	100.00
	272.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 84

American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1914.

Mr. GALE M. HARTLEY,
3357 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Hartley: Referring to Mr. Hammerling's letter of yesterday, I have just discovered that the bill accompanying his letter was not made out correctly. Instead of the Svit of New York City, it should be the Svet of

Cleveland, Ohio. In order that there may not be any question, I am enclosing another bill properly made out.

Very truly yours,

_____ _____,

Private Secretary.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 85

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae. 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

Home Rule

To advertising in:

Svet	$172.00
Jewish World (Cincinnati edition)	100.00
	$272.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 86

(Cancelled check.)

No. 2235 CHCICAGO, Nov. 6, 1914.

Union Trust Company

Pay to the order of American Leader Two hundred seventy two dollars, $272.00.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 87

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae. 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery from Dec. 1, 1914 to Jan. 1, 1915, 1 month in advance $1,520.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Dec. 7, 1914.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 88

(Cancelled check.)

No. 95. CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1914

Pay to the order of American Leader, $2193.88, Twenty one hundred ninety three and 88|100 Dollars

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 89

(Cancelled check.)

No. 97. CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1914.

The Corn Exchange National Bank.

Pay to the order of American Leader, $4942.50, Forty Nine Hundred Forty Two & 50|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 90

(Cancelled check.)

No. 98. CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1914

The Corn Exchange National Bank

Pay to the order of American Leader, $2518.00, Twenty Five Hundred Eighteen Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 91

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1914.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery, 1 month $1,743.88
To rental of office, 1 month 70.00

$1,813.88

Paid, Jan. 7, 1915.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 92

(Cancelled check.)

No. 104. CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1915.

The Corn Exchange National Bank

Pay to the order of American Leader, $2395.72, Twenty Three Hundred Ninety Five & 72|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 93

(Cancelled check.)

No. 2811. CHICAGO, Jan. 18th, 1915.

Union Trust Company

Pay to the order of F. U. Hammerling One hundred twenty one dollars ninety-five cents—Dollars $121.95.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 94

No. 107. CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 19915.

Pay to the order of American Leader $2207.50 Twenty two hundred Seven & 50|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 95

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 1132 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery,
1 month $1,743.88
To rental of office, 1 month..... 70.00

$1,813.88

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Feb. 4, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 96

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 1132 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery,
1 month $1,743.88
To rental of office, 1 month..... 70.00

$1,813.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 97

(Cancelled check.)

No. 11. CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 2, 1915.

The Corn Exchange National Bank

Pay to the order of American Leader $2670.07 Twenty Six hundred seventy & 07|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 98

(Cancelled check.)

No. 123. CHICAGO, March 1, 1915.

Pay to the order of American Leader $1813.88 Eighteen hundred Thirteen & 88|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 99

NEW YORK, Mar. 31, 1918.

Mr. Percy Andreae. 1132 Transportation Bldg.. Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery,
1 month $1,743.88
To rental of office, 1 month..... 70.00

$1,813.88

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Apr. 8, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 100

(Cancelled check.)

No. 3456. CHICAGO. March 19th. 1915.

Pay to the order of American Leader Two thousand eight hundred twenty five dollars $2825.00.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBT No. 101

(Cancelled check.)

No. 35. CHICAGO, April 5, 1915.

Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago

Pay to the order of American Leader $3824.75 Thirty Eight Hundred Twenty Four & 75|100 Dollars.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBT No. 102

NEW YORK, Apr. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 1132 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery 1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month..... 70.00

$1,853.88

AMER. ASSN. OF FORFIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, May 27, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 103

Duplicate.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 1132 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To 120 inches advertising as per contract, May—$2,000.00.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, May 27, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBT No. 104

Duplicate.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae. 1132 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To telegrams sent during April—4.19

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, May 27, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 105.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30, 1915

To the American Leader, Dr.

To one month's salary, Apr. 18th to May 18th, for Sam Weiss $400.00
To travelling expenses for Sam Weiss 100.00

500.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

Paid May 27, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 106.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To translating of copy into 27 languages $135.00
To setting up copy in 27 languages 162.00
To photographing 27 copies for originals 108.00
To original of 27 copies in (27 languages) 81.00
To 1300 proofs in 27 languages 285.00
To 1300 boxes for mailing cuts 78.00
To parcel postage on cuts 234.00
To cost of writing 1300 letters and addressing envelopes, including stationery 32.60
To 1300-2c stamps 26.00
To printing of 1300 return postal cards (Publishers advising if they will insert copy 75.00
To preparing of copies, packing of cuts, ets. 100.00

$1,966.60

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, May 27, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 107.

(Cancelled Check)

NEW YORK, May 27, 1915.

Union Trust of Chicago, Illinois.

Pay to the order of American Leader Six Thousand Three Hundred Twenty Four and 67|100-Dollars $6324.67

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 108.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery 1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month 70.00

$1,883.88

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 109.

(Cancelled Check)

Union Trust of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1915.

Pay to the order of Gale M. Hartley, One Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars $125.00.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 109—A.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1915.

To the American Leader, Dr.

Special propaganda work, as per verbal agreement June 19, 1915—
2 weeks $250.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 21, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 109—B.

(Letter.)

Percy Andreae Chicago 3357 So. Michigan Ave.

June 17 Hammerling special propaganda work $125.00
June 19 Hammerling special propaganda work 125.00

Expenses $250.00
Receipts:
June 17 (Check to G. M. H.) $125
June 17 (Check to Hammerling) 125

$250

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 110.

(Blank check)

Received of Dollars Special propaganda work $———

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 111.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 977 CHICAGO, June 26, 1915.

Union Trust Company Bldg.

Pay to the order of American Leader Three hundred seventy five dollars $375.00

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 112.

(Cancelled Check)

CHICAGO, June 18, 1915.

Union Trust Company

Pay to the order of L. N. Hammerling $125.00 One hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 113.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader. Dr.

To checking cards (for checking of newspapers) $50.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 114.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To cost of writing letters to 35 foreign language newspapers including stationery and copies on joint resolution in re: „Texas matter"....$17.55
To postage on letters ..... .70

$18.25

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 115.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To telegrams sent during May $1.89.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 116.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To one month's salary, May 18th to June 18th, for Sam Weiss.....$400.00
To traveling expenses for Sam Weiss 100.00

$500.00

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 117.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To 120 inches advertising as per contract, June $2,000.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 118

NEW YORK, May 29, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To dues for membership in the Merchants' Association of New York....$50.00

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,

Per E. Toedt.

Paid, June 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No 119.

(Letter.)

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK, June 23, 1915.

Mr. GALE M. HARTLEY,
3357 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. enclosing check for $4,474.02 in payment of bills redered May 29th, June 12th and 17th. We herewith enclose you the bills receipted.

Yours very truly,

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
B. W. LEFFLER, Treasurer.

Receipted bills mailed under separate cover.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 120

(Cancelled Check)

No. 746. CHICAGO, June 21, 1915.

Union Trust Company, Tribune Building.

Pay to the order of American Leader Forty Four Hundred Seventy Four Dollars Two Cents, $4,474.02.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 121.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., to the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery,
1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month..... 70.00

$1,853.88

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 122.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To printing of letter-heads, envelopes; multigraphing letters and filling in addresses to 565 papers $43.50
To postage on 565 letters 11.30

$54.80

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1918.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 123.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses for trip made to Philadelphia, Pa., by D. S. Momand, to see Philadelphia papers in regard to Personal Liberty, $21.25.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 124

NEW YORK, June 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

Special propaganda work, as per verbal agreement June 19, 1915—2 weeks — $250.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 125.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expressage during June $1.68
To telegrams sent during June 1.05

$2.73

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 126.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1915.

To the American Leader, Dr.

To 120 inches advertising, as per contract, July, $2,000.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1918.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 127.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses for traveling inspector, $400.00.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1918.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 128

NEW YORK, June 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To salary, June 18th to July 1st, for Sam Weiss.....$200.00
To traveling expenses for Sam Weiss 50.00

$250.00

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 129.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To postage on speech, as per our letter July 1st, $26.00.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, July 28, 1918.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 130.

(Cancelled check.)

No. 1059. CHICAGO, July 26, 1915.

Union Trust Company

Pay to the order of American Leader Forty Eight Hundred Fifty Eight Dollars Sixty-Six Cents, $4,858.66.

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 131.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery 1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month 70.00

$1,853.88

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, August 18, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 132.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses for traveling inspector, $400.000.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, August 18, 1915

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 133.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. To The American Leader.

To telegram sent July 7th, $1.15.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, August 18, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 134.

(Cancelled Check)

No. 3287. CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1915.

Pay to the order of American Leader Thirty Five Hundred Fifty Six Dollars Twenty Eight Cents, $3556.28

GALE M. HARTLEY, Secty.

HAMMERLING EXHIBT No. 135.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery, 1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month 70.00

$1,853.88

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.
Paid, Sept. 25, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 136.

Voucher No. 7762

American Leader.

Distribution.	Act. No.	Amount.
.....	P-105	2,444.96

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 137.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses for traveling inspector, $400.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 138.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To salary for additional stenographer—Chamber of Commerce work—6 weeks, $65.00

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 139.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To telegrams sent during September, $3.58.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 140.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stnographers, checkers, postage and stationery, 1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month 70.00

$1,853.88

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 141.

Voucher No. 7992. Amount—2,437.33. National Association of Commerce and Labor.

10|30 Translators, stenos. checkers, postage and stationery, 1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month 70.00
To expenses for traveling inspector 400.00
To telegrams sent during October 7.45
To balance due on bill rendered August 31, 1915 ..... 176.00

$2,437.33

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 142.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To telegrams sent during October, $7.45.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Nov. 18, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 143.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To balance due on bill rendered Aug. 31, 1915, $176.00

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Nov. 18, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 144.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses for traveling inspector, $400 00.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Nov. 18, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 145

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery, 1 month $1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month 70.00

$1,853.88

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Nov. 18, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 146.

(Cancelled check.)

Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

$2437.33 CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1915.

Pay to the order of The American Leader Twenty Four Hundred Thirty Seven Dollars Thirty Three Cents

FINANCE COMMITTEE, NAT'L ASSN. COMMERCE & LABOR
THOMAS F. KEELEY, Treas.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 147.

Voucher 8149. National Ossociation of Commerce and Labor.

Telegrams during November	$42.81
Expense of Mr. Hammerling's trip to Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois & Ohio	575.00
To translators, stengs, checkers, postage stationery, 1 month	1,783.88
To office rental, 1 month	70.00
To expenses for traveling inspector	400.00
	2,871.69

HAMMERLING FXHIBIT No. 148.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To translators, stenographers, checkers, postage and stationery, 1 month	$1,783.88
To rental of office, 1 month	70.00
	$1,853.88

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Dec. 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 149.

(Telegram.)

NEW YORK, N. Y. 1040 A. M.

Percy Andreae 3357 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

We have not received check for last monthly bill. Please wire when we will get it.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
B. F. LEFFLER, Treasr.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 150.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses for traveling inspector, $400.00

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Dec. 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 151.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses incurred by Mr. Hammerling on trip to see foreign language papers in the states of Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, and Ohio, November 2nd to 14th, Railroad fares hotel bills. meals, etc., $575.00

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, Inc.
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Dec. 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 152.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To telegrams sent during November, $42.81

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
Per E. Toedt.

Paid, Dec. 23, 1915.

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 153.

Voucher No. 8273. National Association of Commerce and Labor.

To expenses for traveling inspector, December	$400.00
To telegrams sent during December	11.47
To rental of office for January, 1916, Adv.	70.00
	$481.47

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 154.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1915.

Mr. Percy Andreae, 3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. To the American Leader, Dr.

To expenses for traveling inspector	$400.00
To telegrams sent during December	11.47
To rental of office, 1 month	70 00
	$481.47

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 155.

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
WOOLWORRTH BUILDING
NEW YORK, January 27, 1916.

Mr. Pearcy Andreae,
3357 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of letter of the 25th inst. enclosing check for $481.47 in payment of bill rendered December 31st, covering expenses of traveling inspector, telegrams and rental of office.

Yours, truly,

AMER. ASSN. OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS,
B. W. LEFFLER, Treasurer.

Maj. HUMES. In 1916 how much did you receive from Mr. Andreae?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1916, as is stated in that statement there, $31,640.

Maj. HUMES. That was in the year 1916?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And this memorandum is an extract from your boks showing the dates of payment?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. May 3, 1916, you received $3,375. Was that in payment for advertisements in connection with this account?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; this is all advertisements, and the bills are there (indicating papers).

(The memorandum referred to is here printed in the record as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 39

ANDREAE PAYMENTS.

1915.		1916.	
May 3	$3,375	Oct. 14	$3,375
June 14	3,375	Nov. 17	3,375
Aug. 4	3,375	Dec. 9	3,375
July 13	3,375		
July 24	4,640	Total	31,640
Sept. 13	3,375		

Now, I will show you Hammerling Exhibit No. 40, which is a list of stockholders of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, that you prepared?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Who is F. D. Gardner?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He is the present vice president of the association.

Maj. HUMES. He is the present vice president of the association. Who is B. W. Leffler, who holds 45 shares?

Mr. HAMMERLING. She is my private secretary.

Maj. HUMES. She is your private secretary? She has been with you a good many years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. She is a confidential clerk?

Mr. HAMMERLING. She has been with me 15 years.

Maj. HUMES. Who is M. C. Leffler?

Mr. HAMMERLING. She is a sister.

Maj. HUMES A sister of B. W. Leffler?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. How about Carmalita Lewis, wo holds 100 shares, who is she?

Mr. LEWIS. She is my daughter.

Maj. HUMES. When did she become a stockholder? When was this stock issued?

Mr. HAMMERLING I think in 1909.

Maj. HUMES. Was it purchased, or——

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; no common stock was purchased by anybody. I took it and gave it to the people who helped me to get where I am.

Maj. HUMES. Who is John Mitchell who holds 20 shares? Was that purchased?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Nobody purchased any common stock. I gave it to him. All of the common stock in this corporation has not been purchased, but has been given by me.

Maj. HUMES It has all been given by you personally?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Nobody has bought any of it; none of it has been sold to anybody else?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; to me. I paid for it, as the book will show.

Maj. HUMES In other words, it is a one-man corporation?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, these people get the same dividends as I do. They have the say in proportion to their stock.

Senator WOLCOTT. Did you have to pay the various newspapers to publish the translations of those personal-liberty articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Just a moment, to make that appear intelligent Carmalita Lewis is the daughter of Liston Lewis, your attorney?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Now, you say that Mr. Andreae became a vice president of this association?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. When?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember the date, Major. I can take a look in the minutes. The minutes will show.

Mr. BENHAM. 1913 appears to be the time in this I am examining now.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is it, then. It was 1913 or 1914, I know; maybe 1915.

Maj. HUMES. It was in 1915, was it not?

Senator OVERMAN. If you did not pay to have these articles put in the papers, why was all this immense amount of money paid to you? What was it for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To put them into the languages.

Senator OVERMAN. Just the translations?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator OVERMAN. All this money was paid out simply for translations?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and the set ups and——

Senator WOLCOTT. The articles came once a month?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Twice a month.

Senator WOLCOTT. Twice a month?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Twenty-four articles in the year?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and there are about 800 of the foreign language papers and there were over 520 German papers to make that up.

Senator WOLCOTT. How many translations would be necessitated?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The major said there were 27 languages. I thought that we had 34 languages.

Senator WOLCOTT. Twenty-seven languages?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The details had not been——

Senator WOLCOTT. Then it cost Mr. Andreae $31,000 in 1916—I think that was the year—to get 27 translations of 24 articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. With all the other work connected with it. This includes room rent and costs and express packages and postage, and we may have made some profit on it, too.

Senator WOLCOTT. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Did those papers get any pay for publishing those articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They did not; no, sir; not for those articles.

Senator NELSON. Did the whole profit come to your company—the whole profit that came to you? Did those papers that published your articles—those foreign-language newspapers—ever get anything for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They did not; no, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. The articles were not lenghty, were they?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About a thousand words.

Senator WOLCOTT. A thousand words?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That was the average.

Senator WOLCOTT. Two or three pages, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. Did you have any trouble getting them in without paying for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No sir; only the papers published them who were in sympathy with that prohibition movement.

Senator OVERMAN. Were they all in sympathy with it?

Mr HAMMERLING. No, sir; about one-half, at least half, of them, I think. But we sent it to them all.

Maj. HUMES. In the spring of 1915 you wrote the following letter to Mr. Andreae, did you not:

> At a meeting of some of our directors held yesterday I suggested that we shall ask you to be one of our 1914 delegates to attend the International Peace Congress at San Francisco July 6, and that you shall deliver the speech of the foreign-language press of the United States instead of myself. Would you accept such an honor? If it is necessary that you speak as official representative of this association, we would be glad to elect you a vice president. Wire or write at once on this matter.

Mr. HAMMERLING (after examining letter). That is correct.

Maj. HUMES. You wrote such a letter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Was that written and that action taken at the suggestion of Mr. Andreae.

Mr. HAMMERLING. At the suggestion of the publishers.

Maj. HUMES. Who were the publishers that were present that suggested that at that meeting?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The New York publishers, no doubt.

Maj. HUMES. Can you name any of them that were present?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember just who they were.

Maj. HUMES You knew that Mr. Andreae was capitalizing his relation with your association for the purpose of carrying on his propaganda, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not exactly; I did not know it.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not know that he was representing himself over the country as the spokesman of your organization rather than the spokesman of the brewers in order to secure an entree.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think that is correct; it would sound better.

Maj. HUMES. You knew that, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I assumed it.

Maj. HUMES. I call your attention to Exhibit No. 642, a letter written by Mr. Andreae, from which I read as follows:

> These invitations are being extended to me as the spokesman of the organized foreign language press and if I were to appear at this time as a representative of the brewing industry, championing the specific cause of antiprohibition, it is manifest that my appearance before these commercial bodies would no longer be welcomed.

Did you not know that that was what Andreae had in mind, and were you not working in collusion with him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Was this letter addressed to me?

Maj HUMES. No.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember about it.

Maj. HUMES. Do you not know that that was his position?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think so. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. You and he had discussed it, had you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember about that.

Maj. HUMES You say you were born in Galicia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. When were you born?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About 1870.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you live in Galicia before you left there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To my best memory, I was brought here when I was about 9 years old.

Maj. HUMES. When you were about 9 years old. Who brought you; some member of your family?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; a man from the village where I came from.

Maj. HUMES. Do you remember what year you came to this country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I should not wonder if it was in 1870, or something, as much as I can remeber.

Maj. HUMES. 1870? You were born in 1870, you say.

Mr. HAMMERLING. About 1879 or 1880.

Maj. HUMES. Where did you land?

Mr. HAMERLING. In New York City.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you remain in New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Possibly some months.

Maj. HUMES. Where did you go?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We went to Upper Lehigh.

Maj. HUMES. That is, in Lehigh County, Pa.?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. In the anthracite-coal region?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you remain there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I remained there about a year or two.

Maj. HUMES. Where did you go from there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We went to Latimore.

Maj. HUMES. That is also in the anthracite-coal region?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you remain there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Just a few months. I went wherever the man went.

Maj. HUMES. Where did you go from Latimore?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I possibly went down, next, to Upper Lehigh.

Maj HUMES. That was in the anthracite-coal regions also?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Who long did you stay there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To the best of my memory I stayed about three years.

Maj. HUMES. How long, in all, were you in the anthracite-coal region at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was there about five years.

Maj. HUMES. Then where did you go to?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They began killing pepople there, the Molly Maguires, and the man that brought me over went to work on a farm, and he left me, and I went back to New York.

Maj. HUMES. You went back to New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you stay in New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A few months I worked in a restaurant, and then I went back to Europe.

Maj. HUMES. Then you went back to Europe. What year was it that you went back to Europe?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember what year it would be.

Maj. HUMES How old were you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About 14 or 15.

Maj. HUMES. You were 14 or 15 when you went back to Europe?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you go back to Galicia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you stay there at that time?

Mr HAMMERLING. I think I went to the Hawaiian Islands either in 1896 or 1897; I think it was 1897.

Maj. HUMES. That is 1896 or 1897?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. That would mean that you were back in your native country for a period about 12 years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. From about 1884 to 1896 or 1897; probably 12 or 13 years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You stayed there until 1896 or 1897. Then where did you go?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Maj. HUMES. How did you happen to go to the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They called me in to serve in the army, and I ran away.

Maj. HUMES. Which route did you take in going to the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went by way of Bremenhafen.

Maj. HUMES. Where did you go?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Trough Bremenhafen. I was 150 days on board ship

Maj. HUMES. One hundred and fifty days?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. We were practically sold out by some German crooks, there.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you stay in Hawaii?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Some months.

Maj. HUMES. About how many months?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would say, maybe, half a year.

Maj. HUMES. Not to exceed six months, you think?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not think so. Most of my colleagues who came with me died from the hardships and the way we were getting licked. I still have three marks on my back from the treatmant that I received. I have a full statement about it if the gentlemen of the committee care to see it.

Maj. HUMES. Then, were did you go from the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To San Francisco.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you stay in San Francisco?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Just long enough to make my fare to East

Maj. HUMES. That would be a month or two months?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; a couple of months.

Maj. HUMES. Where did you go to, then, when you came East?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To Philadelphia.

Maj. HUMES. What year was it you arrived in Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would say 1898 or the first part of 1899 or the last part of 1898.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you stay in Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Just a few months.

Maj. HUMES. Then, where did you go from there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To Wilkes-Barre.

Maj. HUMMES. That would get you into Wilkes-aBarre, then, probably sometime in 1899. What business did you engage in when you got to Wilkes-Barre?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went to work in the mines.

Maj. HUMES. In the mines?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. In what capacity were you working?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was a timber man.

Maj. HUMES. You went to work as a timber man?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj HUMES. For how long a period did you work at that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I worked a year and a half; and then I worked, maybe, a year or two longer doing something else. I was already connected with the paper and I was doing some work nighttimes.

Maj. HUMES. When did you acquire your interest in the paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. After I was there about two years and a half.

Maj. HUMES. That would be, then, in 1901 or 1902 that you acquired the interest in the paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Something like that. I think it was before that. I think it was before 1900.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you continue at Wilkes-Barre?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Until 1908.

Maj. HUMES. 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Then, you went to New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. You organized this Association of Foreign Language Newspapers the same year you went to New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you make the deal to buy an interest in this Italian agency and these Italian newspapers before you left Wilkes-Barre?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I met that man Grilla in 1904, and later he got me to go into it.

Maj. HUMES. Did you go into that deal with him before 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. 1908.

Maj. HUMES Then, it was under contemplation or discussion from 1904 to 1908, was it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; he never discussed it with me. I met him in 1904, and when I came to New York in 1908, in May, he presented in to me. and then is when we began to discuss it.

Maj. HUMES. You have been in New York ever since?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES You say you were born in 1870?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Are you a naturalized citizen?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Where were you naturalized?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In Luzerne County, Pa.

Maj HUMES. When?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1901.

Maj. HUMES. You were naturalized there in 1901?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not, at the time you were naturalized, swear that you had been continuously a resident of the United States for five years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was a resident for longer than that.

Maj. HUMES. Just answer my question, please. Did you not so swear, when you were naturalized?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Now, as a matter of fact, you had not come to the United States until 1898 or until 1899, had you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. 1898? I came here when I was a child.

Maj. HUMES. The last time you came to the United States, however, was in 1898 or in 1899, was it not, when you came from Honolulu?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes: in 1898.

Maj. HUMES. You had not been a resident of the United States continuously for five years in 1901 when you secured your naturalizations papers, had you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not know that it was necessary, Major, so I——

Maj. HUMES. When did you learn the English language?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I began learning it when I worked at Pardee, Pa.

Maj. HUMES. You never had any difficulty in understanding the English language, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I am understanding it better every day.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not at that time, at the time you were naturalized, present a petition to the court asking to be naturalized without first declaring your intention?

Mr. HAMERLING. Well, I really do not understand that, Major, My lawyer did that.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not swear, on that occasion, that you arrived in the United States of America at the port of San Francisco on the 20th day of May, 1885? Did you not swear to that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If I did it was wrong.

Maj. HUMES. If you did, it was a false oath, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It seems so now.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not also swear that you had been born in the kingdom of Hawaii?

Mr. HAMMERLING. My reason for that, if I am permitted to explain, was that I was so disgusted with where I came from and what I went through in life, that I understood that I could select my own——

Senator WOLCOTT. Birthplace?

Mr. HAMMERLING (continuing). Birhtplace, and I took this advice with no intention of doing wrong.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not also swear that you were less than 18 years of age when you left Hawaii?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember. I signed the paper which my lawyer made out for me.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not also at that time swear that you were born the 21st day of March, 1874?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I always believed that that was the date until I found out later differently.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not also a fact that you always thought you were born in 1874 until after the last draft act was passed, and then for the first time you discovered that you were born in 1870? Is not that a fact?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I beg your pardon, I did not. It was only a few years ago that I found out it was different.

Maj. HUMES. When did you first find out that it was different?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A few years ago.

Maj. HUMES How long ago?

Mr HAMMERLING. Five or six years ago.

Maj. HUMES. Five or six years ago you found out that you were born in 1870?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. How did you find that out?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Through relatives that I have here.

Mr. HUMES. How did you find it out?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They told me that I was wrong, for the reason that my father married the second time, and I have a sister who was older, from the second wife, than I was.

Maj. HUMES. That was five or six years ago that you found that out?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Then how does it come that on the 25th February, 1915, when you made application for a marriage license in Brooklyn, you swore that you were 40 years of age, which would correspond with the 1874 date of birth?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went by the same thing as my papers, Major.

Maj. HUMES. That is only 1915. That is not five or six years ago.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I say that I went by the same year as in my citizen papers.

Maj. HUMES. Then you knew when you made application for this marriage license that you were making a statement that was untrue?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not say that I know, but I am simply answering that I went according to the papers.

Maj. HUMES. According to your citizenship papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And yet you knew that those citizenship papers were wrong and untrue?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I did not know that it was of any importance.

Maj. HUMES. When did you find out that you had not been born in Hawaii?

Mr. HAMMERLING. When did I find that out?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I knew it right along.

Maj. HUMES. In 1915, when you made application for a marriage license, you swore that you were born in Hawaii, did you not?

Mr HAMMERLING. As I say, I went by those papers.

Maj. HUMES. In other words, having made a false oath in connection with your naturalization papers, you wanted to be consistent, and continued to make the same false statements that were made in your naturalization papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For te reason that I was afraid to do anything else.

Senator WOLCOTT. Do I understand you to say that rather than set right a false sworn statement you were willing to swear, knowingly swear, to that falsehood again?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, Senator; my idea was that I did not want to mix up my affairs, for the reason that so many people were making capital out of it, that I thought I would just do it as I did originally.

Senator WOLCOTT. Another thing, Mr. Hammerling; it would look as though it was a trifling part of this statement that you are making—the oath part. You were not regarding very much the fact that you were swearing to all these things. You were more concerned to keep the record straight than you were to swear to a fact.

Mr. HAMMERLING. To tell you the truth, Senator, I never knew when I took out this license that I had to swear to it. This is the first time I knew it.

Maj. HUMES. You knew that you had to take your prospective bride down to the clerk's office?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And you discovered when you got there that you had to swear to it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. You did swear to it, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I suppose so if you say so, Major.

Maj. HUMES. When you were in Galicia the last time for that period of 12 or 13 years, were you married then?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Whom did you marry?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Clara Schachter.
Maj. HUMES. Did you bring her to this country with you?
Mr. HAMMERLING. She came afterwards.
Maj. HUMES. She came afterwards?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.
Maj. HUMES. How soon afterwards did she come?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I really do not remember. She came through New York and I came through California. I do not remember, exactly; maybe 1900.
Maj. HUMES. For how long a period of time were you away from her from the time that you left her in Galicia until you met her in the United States?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I was away a year and a half, or two years.
Maj. HUMES. A year and a half or two years?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.
Maj. HUMES. You have secured a divorce from her, have you?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.
Maj. HUMES. Why was it that when you made application for this marriage license you denied that you had ever been married before, and denied that you ever had been divorced?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Major, this is a personal matter, and I do not think it is a matter for the Senate.
Maj. HUMES. Personal matters are of no more importance than the welfare of the Government, Mr. Hammerling.
Mr. HAMMERLING. In Galicia the government does not recognize the kind of marriage that we have. The Jewish marriage is not recognized there.
Maj. HUMES. Which marriage is the Jewish marriage?
Mr. HAMMERLING. The first one.
Maj. HUMES. The first marriage is your Jewish marriage?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir. That is not recognized by law. Therefore, when I became an American, I had nothing to do.
Maj. HUMES. Why did you get a divorce, then?
Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that it was interpreted by the courts that while I lived in the United States with a common-law woman, as they would call it, it required a divorce. That is the way I understood it.
Maj. HUMES. You went over and took your attorney over there and spent several months getting a divorce, did you not?
Mr. LEWIS. He took no attorney over there, Maj. Humes.
Maj. HUMES. I mean he consulted an attorney there.
Mr. LEWIS. Do not put it that way, then.
Maj. HUMES. Mr. Lewis was there with you?
Mr. LEWIS. No, sir; I was not.
Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.
Maj. HUMES. I thought you went there to clear it up?
Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.
Mr. LEWIS. No, sir.
Senator OVERMAN. Did you have any attorney?
Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.
Maj. HUMES. Les us get that straight. We do not want to put Mr. Lewis in a wrong light. He went over afterwards to see if the divorce was legal?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. He had nothing to do with it. Mr. Lewis did not come into the case at all. I had a lawyer in the other country, over there.

Maj. HUMES. Who got the certified copy of the decree of divorce?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Down here?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. The lawyer sent it to me.

Maj. HUMES. And who secured the opinions of eminent Austrian counsel that the divorce was valid and binding?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The lawyers there.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not have counsel in this country that participated in that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I did not, Major.

Mr. LEWIS. Pardon me, let us correct that, Major. I think a year or two ago, possibly a couple of years, I secured opinions upon that when a question was raised about the legality of that divorce; but that is the first time I ever had anything to do with it.

Maj. HUMES. I understood that you went over there in the summer of 1914.

Mr. LEWIS. Yes; I was over there with my daughter, taking a tour, and was there just as the war started; but I had nothing to do with the divorce and knew nothing about it, in fact.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not obtain those opinios from the Austrian counsel prior to your present marriage?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I wrote them a letter; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You obtained the opinions?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; the court had to certify that this is the law in the United States. They would not do it otherwise. If anyone was unfaithful, they granted the divorce; but is has to be a marriage, too.

Maj. HUMES As a matter of fact, you testified when you got your last marriage license that you had not been married before, and that you had not been divorced.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; I was advised to do that.

Maj. HUMES You were advised?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Counsel advised me.

Maj. HUMES. Counsel advised you to make that statement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Had counsel also advised you to say that you were born in Hawaii?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; nothing to do with that.

Maj. HUMES. Now, let us go back to this naturalization. The fact, then, remains that you secured in 1901 a naturalization paper in Luzerne County as a citizen of the United States when at that time you had only been in the United States continuously for less than three years, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not the way my lawyer figured it.

Maj. HUMES. How do you figure it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not know that it required it, Major I am not posted on those things. I am not posted on how long it is required to be there. I did not read—the paper. They were making citizens there so fast, every day, that it was not a question about the lenght of time. When either party was interested in cer-

tain people, the political parties, they made them citizens, if you want to know the truth about it.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that because of the political activities, and that as a result of political influence——

Mr. HAMMERLING. No influence required.

Maj. HUMES. Wait until I ask the question, Mr. Hammerling.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pardon me.

Maj. HUMES. And because of political influence, you hustled up to get naturalized, and it was necessary in the affidavit to say that you had been five years resident, and consequently the affidavit was so drawn?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you will pardon me, Major, I just want to get this right. This is very easy to find out. Until that time there was no question, if a man understood enough about the English, and the Constitution, they would ask a few questions and they would give you a citizenship.

Maj. HUMES. And is it not also a fact that the reason you represented yourself as having been less than 18 years old when you left Hawaii, was because you could be naturalized without first declaring your intention, and then working an additional two years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I can answer that, that I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. The fact remains that you were 31 years of age when you secured your naturalization papers, were you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Just like if I were 50 to-day.

Maj. HUMES. You were born in 1870?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; and I have affidavits to that effect.

Maj. HUMES. And you got those affidavits since the draft law was passed, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I got it when they demanded that I should continue these military activities. I was not afraid to serve, for the reason that I volunteered to serve in Mexico, and the President thought it was not necessary then. My son is not 18, and he is serving in the Army, and my brother has been killed in the Army in Roumania.

Maj. HUMES He is a son by your divorced wife, is he not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; and whom I am raising and keeping up.

Maj. HUMES. As the result of the divorce you are keeping that up?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I am supporting him before that.

Maj. HUMES. That is because of the divorce with your wife, is it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; it has nothing to do with that.

Maj. HUMES. If you swore when you were naturalized that you had been in this country five years continuously, you swore to an untruth?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am telling you, Major, that I signed this paper——

Maj. HUMES. Just answer the question and explain afterwards.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know what to answer.

Senator OVERMAN. Did you swear to the truth then or not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was not the truth, Senator.

Maj. HUMES. Yes; and it was untrue in these particulars, at least, was it not, that you were not born in Hawaii; that you were

not less than 18 years of age when you left Hawaii; and it was not true when you said that you were born in 1874?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was not true, Major. That covers it all, according to my saying.

Maj. HUMES. The whole thing is false, is it not—the whole affidavit?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is false; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And you made that affidavit in order to make yourself a voter, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Gentlemen who had more to say about it should answer that, not me.

Maj. HUMES. Who had more to say about it than you did?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The parties.

Maj. HUMES. Who were the parties?

Mr. HAMMERLING. There are two parties in the United States.

Maj. HUMES What particular individual representing any particular party was interested in it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember now.

Maj. HUMES. You secured your naturalization papers in 1901, and you secured your election to a party convention in 1902, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. 1904.

Maj. HUMES. 1904?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES You engaged actively in politics from the time that you were naturalized, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, actively as well as any man would who understood the affairs.

Maj. HUMES. And you intended actively to control and dominate the foreign element in the anthracite coal region?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, "dominate"; I do not see why I could be called that, Major. I never hoped to be one.

Maj. HUMES You took an active part in politics, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I did, just as well as anybody else.

Maj. HUMES. When did you first receive any funds from political sources for your influence?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was never paid for my influence, from anybody.

Maj. HUMES. For your service, then?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For my services? I do not remember. I maybe received it before I was naturalized, so far as I know.

Senator OVERMAN. Do you know whether you did or not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember, Senator. The general rule is that the papers—the people connected with the papers—generally get some kind of an advertising, and if I was connected with the paper before that, I no doubt got them.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not go to a political State convention in 1901 or 1902?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember. Maybe I did.

Maj. HUMES. You took a very active part in politics, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. When you came from Hawaii you came to escape the cruelty and abuse that was being imposed upon you out there, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. "Out there"? You do not mean in Hawaii?

Maj. HUMES. The abuse in Hawaii. He said that he was abused on a sugar plantation.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; of a German concern called Hachfeld and Hiezenberg, who contracted with the assistance of the American consul to send us on that boat. We had to work for five years for nothing, and of the 500 of us who went on that boat, about 300 of them died, and the rest of them ran away. I was one of them that ran away. We went away on a United States transport ship; if I remember right, it was the Alameda. We slept under the beds. The soldiers took us for mercy.

Maj. HUMES. You came over on a transport?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think it was a transport. The soldiers took us.

Maj. HUMES. It was an American transport?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Then it was subsequent to the time of the Spanish War and the activities in the Philippine Islands, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think it was.

Senator NELSON. Did they bring you over, a whole crew of you, to work on the sugar plantations there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Five hundred of you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Five hundred, I think.

Senator NELSON. As laborers on a sugar plantation?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Was that a German company?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A German company; yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. And you got no wages?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No wages.

Senator NELSON. Just your board?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not a cent.

Senator NELSON. Just your board?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We were supposed to pay back in five years what it cost to ship us over, and then they had to give us so much cloth and so much rice and so much of different stuff, and a barrack to live in.

Maj. HUMES. You left Hawaii because you did not like it, then?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I certainly did not.

Maj. HUMES. You testified as a witness, did you not, before Mr. Becker, in New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not testify that the reason you claimed Hawaiian citizenship was because of the beauties and joys of Hawaii?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not say anything of the kind. Whatever Becker put in there, or his crowd, has nothing to do with it. It was all for politics, and I told them so.

Maj. HUMES. You were under oath, were you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. What?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES Were you not under oath when you testified before Becker?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. Who is Becker?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A politician, an assistant to the attorney general, and he is belittling or besmearing people for his personal purposes.

Senator OVERMAN. Did you say he was an assistant to Mr. Lewis?

Mr. HAMMERLING. An assistant to Attorney General Lewis; yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. This is in New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. You were summoned to go before him, were you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not testify before Mr. Becker during the summer of 1918 that you were born in 1874?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I answered you, Major, that I did not pay any attention. They brought me over to that office, and they had a man down there by the name of Norman White, and he was doing the talking.

Senator OVERMAN. What did they have you down there for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They had me down there last summer—this summer.

Senator OVERMAN. What for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. What for?

Senator OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, he was running for an office, and he was going to down anybody so that he could circulate it, what he was doing: doing injustice to people.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not also testify before Mr. Becker that you went to the Hawaiian Islands when you were 9 years old?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not testify as follows:

I was driven out of home at 9 years old. I am sorry to say anything against my own people, a disagreeable family. My father did not make $2 a week in Austrian money, and I was one of the five children. Then he married a second time, and then the third time, but this was during my time. I was taken away by a peasant out of a matter of mercy, inasmuch as my people were Jewish by race; I was not, and this peasant took me away to make a Christian out of me; that was his idea. That is the way the peasants are taught to help to make Christians, and he took me with him as far as Bremen, Germany, and there we went on a boat. By his money he took me to Upper Lehigh, Pa., near Hazleton. In a few weeks he found he had a brother there; that he was working in the mines 3,000 feet underground. At least, I was too young to remember; for quite a few thousand kronen—he had another relative in the Hawaiian Islands, and he took me there, and we went to that place, where I claimed citizenship, and the Almighty was there, and the greatest scenery on earth, beautiful climate, that I have ever seen, and I worked for him 18 months with the Japs, Chinese, and negroes, in the sugar plantation, and it was good, and I loved it, and I began to be a great lover of the country.

Did you not testify before Mr. Becker?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The correct testimony I gave to a gentleman from the Department of Justice who came down here a few days ago as to my coming here, and I signed it and am willing to abide by it.

Senator WOLCOTT. You have not answered the question that Maj. Humes asked you.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not. This was all done by blackmailers.

Maj. HUMES. This is your own statement. Did you not so testify? (Showing witness paper.)

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. Do you mean to say that the district attorney of New York State was blackmailing you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. These fellows that are blackmailing me came around and gave him that dope.

Maj. HUMES. I am calling your attention to your own testimony when you appeared before Mr. Becker.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is not correct, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Is the testimony the way you gave it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Then, the stenographer who reported it reported it wrong, did he?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. The only correct statement is the statement that I made out and signed for this, here.

Senator OVERMAN. They asked you questions and you answered them before this stenographer?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They did not give me a chance, Senator. I was convicted there before I came in. A few days before they got me into the county court and indicted me for some Bohemian paper—for writing something against some other paper—and when the judge decided that he said it was the biggest crime he ever heard of in the State of New York, for them to indict a man without giving him a hearing. The judge made that statement. The same blackmailer brought about that.

Senator OVERMAN. What did they claim in this investigation—German propaganda?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; these blackmailers who are now connected with this propaganda are trying, under cover, to put me out of business so that they can get even.

Maj. HUMES. Was it not at that same hearing before Mr. Becker that you are testifying to that you finally admitted your connection with Mr. Rumely and Dr. Albert and connections with Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not admit that, too?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. This was in Norman White's place.

Maj. HUMES. Did not Norman White examine you at Mr. Becker's hearings?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; he examined me.

Maj. HUMES He was the one that examined you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And while he was examining you did you not admit the receipt of $205,000 from Dr. Rumely and Dr. Albert?

Mr. HAMMERLING. This was a few months ago?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. A few months before that.

Maj. HUMES. And in that same testimony did you not testify as I read to you a while ago?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A few months ago I testified to that, and then he repeated it here but he did not ask me the same questions, to the best of my recollection.

Senator NELSON. From whom was that money?

Maj. HUMES. Dr. Albert, the chairman of the German propaganda?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not get any money there from Dr. Albert. I got it from Rumely.

Senator OVERMAN. From Rumely?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Is he the man that has been indicted?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Let us go to that. You did have some connection with Mr. Rumely?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No connection at all. I placed the advertisements. I have a statement here, Major.

Maj. HUMES. I do not care about a statement Just answer the questions. We have a lot of statements here. We want the facts here.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is what I am going to give you.

Maj. HUMES. How did you come in contact with Mr. Rumely, and what led up to this contact?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Shall I go ahead and tell you the story?

Maj. HUMES. Go ahead.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I met Dr. Rumely through the H. K. McCann Advertising Agency in 1912 through a man by the name of Ellis, who was his advertising manager. Dr. Rumely was the president of the Rumely Farm Tractor Co., in La Porte, Ind., and Chicago. I was at a convention at the time. He wanted me to do some advertising in the Scandinavian and the Bohemian and other papers of his tractors. Later on I met some other officers through Rumely, and later on I went to see his plant in La Porte, and I saw that they were building a hotel—a wonderful hotel—called the Rumely; and then he asked me to address a school near Interlaken, a school for boys, and I took a great interest in that school because I thought that he was doing a wonderful work. I carried on the advertising for a couple of years, and then I understood from the agencies that he was not doing very well.

Senator OVERMAN. What was the character of this advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Advertising of tractors for plowing.

Senator OVERMAN. Tractors for farm plowing?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. Plowing tractors?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir. Then I understood that he was not doing so well; that some bankers did him out of his business; and, naturally, I was sorry for it. In February, 1914, I was having dinner—I think it was the later part of February—in the Manhattan Hotel, in New York, and Dr. Rumely was at another table with his wife, and he came over to my table, and the first thing I said to him was, "Dr. Rumely, I am very sorry, what I hear about your business," and he said, "Oh, well, I am doing well," and I pleaded with him to continue looking after the school, for the reason that I thought the school had a great future. He said the intention he had at that time was to come and move to New York City, and he did not tell me exactly what it was that he was going to do. A few days later he came in to see me in the office and ask me what I thought of the war.

Senator WOLCOTT. This was when?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In February, 1914—1915

Senator NELSON. 1915?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; and I told him what I saw in the two weeks that I was in Europe during the war—the terrible disasters there.

Senator WOLCOTT. By the way, what nationality is this Dr. Rumely?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He is an American by birth. I do not know what nationality he came from.

Capt. LESTER. He is of German extraction.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I told him what I saw and the hard time I had to get back, etc., and then he began talking to me and asking me about what I thought about the different races in the United States feeling worse for the country making munitions and shipping it to Europe. Offhand, not knowing a thing about it, I thought that it was a terrible thing—just what I answered him—and he agreed with me, and he is a rather excitable gentleman. He went away. A few days later he came in to see me, and he asked me what I thought of this condition, and I said: "Doctor, I really do not know very much about it. I would have to look into it, and when I see you again I would tell you."

In the meantime it went to maybe a month or maybe two weeks; I was in Chicago and talked to people in New York, and it happened that some papers saw me and some publishers saw me, and they got telegrams and letters about the terrible conditions on the other side and how the people were helping to do it, especially in Germany.

Senator WOLCOTT. They were helping to do it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; by sending these munitions. You see, if I have to say it, with all my uncomfortable things here, to confess it, I was myself made to believe, to understand, that the munitions were going to Germany. Then Dr. Rumely said to me, How could we get these people to make an appeal to the President? I said: "The proper way, doctor, would be to make it through the papers—through the foreign-language papers," and at this we began talking.

Senator NELSON. Appeal for what?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not to manufacture munitions.

Senator NELSON. For the allies?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; to ship abroad. They were asking for everyone.

Senator NELSON. Oh!

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is what I understood and what was going on at the time, and he said, to the best of my memory: "I will think it over," and finally he continued coming around, and he finally came to the conclusion that he would like to try it, and he said that he had friends who are Americans, who are seriously interested in this question of saving, humanity, that is, to preserve life; and I got interested, and he said that he would see his friends again. He finally came back, and I said to him: "Doctor, I am convinced that this appeal as you want it will not be published in our papers as a news item. The only way it could be published would be as an advertisement."

Senator NELSON. How did you say that? The only way it could be published was how?

Mr. HAMMERLING. As an advertisement.

Senator NELSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I said, "If it is published as an advertisement it should be published not only in our papers, but in the English papers, for the reason that our people are so much in the minority;" and he agreed with me, but he said that he could not get enough money to publish it in the English and the foreign-language papers from his friends. A few days went by, and he said that he succeeded to have his friends agree to raise $100,000, and when we figured out what it would cost in the English papers and in our papers, it amounted to over $200,000; so that I said to him, "You have to get the other money," and he tried, and went out again and came back a few days later. This all took time from February until about April 1, and he claimed that he convinced his friends to do it.

Then Mr. Momand and myself, and then the agency that we had placed the business through in the English papers, the vice president, Mr. Rankin, came down and we made out the copy and Dr. Rumely was there from time to time and helped do it, which came out this year.

Senator NELSON. Did you not know all this time that this was a movement to aid Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not; no, sir.

Senator NELSON. You did not have any suspicion that it was a movement to aid Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not the least suspicion. I would be willing to give my life to it.

Senator OVERMAN. Do you know how he got the money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He said he got it from these people who wanted to preserve humanity.

Senator NELSON. You acted solely to get the money? Was it for the money that was in it or was it for the sake of humanity or to help the Germans that you did it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I acted to get the advertisement.

Senator NELSON. To get the money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; to get the money.

Senator NELSON. That was all you wanted?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not think anything then about that. I did not like to help the Germans.

Senator OVERMAN. He did not tell you from whom he expected to get the money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. Did he discuss Dr. Albert with you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. You do not know Dr. Albert?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I saw him on the boat, on the boat that I came back on, but I never knew that he was a man that had anything to do with German propaganda or with the German Government. I understood from the captain of the boat that those three men that were always together there and had a fight with all the rest of the passengers on the boat—we were all sore because we could not get any money exchanged to come to Copenhagen——

Senator NELSON. Did you at any time when you were carrying on this business ever have any remotest suspicion that it was connected with Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir: I did not. If I had, I would never have touched it. I wish I would be dead before I touched it.

Maj. HUMES. You say you finally came to an agreement with Dr. Rumely?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that a few days before you commenced the investigation of this matter and the outlining of your plans for the publishing of this appeal, Ambassador von Bernstorff called at your office.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Do you mean to say that he never called there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He did not. If you can prove it, I will be dead right here.

Maj. HUMES. Now, while these negotiations were going on, you were in constant touch with Dr. Rumely, were you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; he used to come in. He was there all the time, practically.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever have any conversation with or any business with Dr. Albert at his office?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never before.

Senator NELSON. Did you at this time?

Maj. HUMES. Did you have any business with Dr. Albert at his office in relation to this matter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You never went to Dr. Albert's office?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went there once to collect a bill.

Maj. HUMES. A bill in connection with this transaction?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; a balance.

Senator WOLCOTT. How much was the balance?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About $4,900.

Senator WOLCOTT. When did you go there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. After the advertisements were all expired. The arrangement was that I had to present them receipted bills for the entire amount of money paid, and when I turned these bills over I was laid up in my house. Dr. Rumely said that the bills I had to present to him, and not being in the office he came to the house and brought Dr. Albert to me, introduced me to him, and he asked me to hand these bills to Dr. Albert, and Dr. Rumely finally gave us a check for the balance, which was about $5,000, which check was not cashed, the bank reported short of funds, and I finaly went over to see the man Albert and had it out with him, and finally got the money from Mr. Rumely.

Maj. HUMES. How much did you receive from Dr. Rumely in cash?

Mr. HAMMERLING. $200,000.

Maj. HUMES. You got $200,000 from Dr. Rumely in cash?

Mr. HAMMERLING. And the balance also in cash.

Maj. HUMES. You got the balance from Albert?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; from Rumely.

Maj. HUMES. You told him——

Mr. HAMMERLING. I conferred with him.

Maj. HUMES. And subsequent to that Dr. Rumely came around and paid you the balance?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. When was that that Dr. Albert came to your house?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would say that it was a few days after the bills were gotten in.

Maj. HUMES. But is it not a fact that you gave an interview to the New York Times that was published on April 6?

Mr. HAMMERLING. What year?

Maj. HUMES. The day of the publication, April 6, 1915, in which you said:

> I accept full responsibility for it. No German propagandist or German interest whatever is concerned in it. The money was contributed through a campaign I started on August 14 last. Individuals, societies, churches, and other organizations gave to the fund.

Did you not give such an interview to the New York Times?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You know that such an interview was printed in the New York Times?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not.

Maj. HUMES. Do you not read the New York papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do; but I do not pay any attention to them. (Laughter.)

Maj. HUMES. Do you mean to say that an interview of that kind was published in the New York Times and you did not repudiate it if it was not true?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If I did repudiate it they would not print it anyhow They print many things they would not repudiate.

Maj. HUMES. Why would they not print it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The papers do what suits their advertisers. I have tried it. I have sent——

Senator WOLCOTT. Just a minute. Did the advertisers have any grievance against you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The advertisers of the New York Times may not like me, or the New York World.

Senator WOLCOTT. Do you know whether any of them did or not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If I do?

Senator WOLCOTT. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. It certainly must be, the way they are treating me.

Senator WOLCOTT. No; I am going back into 1915. Do you mean to say that the reason you were reported this way in the Times was because any advertisers of the New York Times had anything against you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I mean before. The English newspapers have no love for me, for the reason that I am taking so much money away from them and placing it in these foreign-language newspapers, which they had before; so that I am one out of 110,000,000 people.

Senator WOLCOTT. Your statement, then, now is that it would have been absolutely useless for you to deny this?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. To deny this interview in the New York Times?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. For the reason that the Times would not have published your denial, for the reason that the Times might lose some of this advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. Now, a practical illustration of it is this. I was a few days ago asked by the Committee on Public Infor-

mation to help them out to place an advertisement in New York in an English paper and in an Italian paper and one French daily. I placed this advertisement for one-half——

Maj. HUMES. Be exact in your statement.

Mr. HAMMERLING. The agency that got it charged them $2,900. I got it in for about $1,300, and when I sent it to the papers and sent the details the papers would not publish it, but they published the besmearing about it, for the reason that they wanted to injure me, or Mr. Creel, I do not know. I never saw him in my life. That is a fact.

Maj. HUMES. You knew that the last $4,900 you got was German money, did you not?

Mr HAMMERLING. No, sir; I did not know that it was.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not know who Dr. Albert was?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I did not know at that time. I knew it later, when the papers began to expose it.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not say that you had him pointed out to you on the steamer?

Mr. HAMMERLING. As a Hamburg-American director. The captain of the boat is still alive. He introduced me to a good many of the passengers that were on the boat that night, and he said these were three Hamburg Line directors.

Maj. HUMES. You know that he was a German citizen?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I did not know about his citizenship—I mean of what country he was.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not know Mr. Albert in St. Louis while he was there from 1904 to 1908?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I never knew that such a man existed.

Maj. HUMES. You did not know him during that time at all?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that at the time you were putting out this appeal one of your employees came to you and told you that he knew this was German money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is false. He did not make such a statement. I know to whom the Major refers.

Maj. HUMES. Arthur Gabriel was treasurer of your company at that time.

Mr. HAMMERLING. By name.

Maj. HUMES. His name was on your letterhead.

Mr. HAMMERLING. He was, by name. The officers of the association outside of myself are officers by name.

Maj. HUMES. What do you mean by that, "by name"?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They are clerks.

Maj. HUMES. They are clerks——

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; he was a solicitor.

Maj. HUMES. Yes; but he carried the title of vice president?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; to sign the mail and go around.

Maj. HUMES. He was just as much a vice president as Nomand was?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; exactly.

Maj. HUMES. He was made vice president by you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; by me.

Maj. HUMES. And that was his title?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes: that is the way most of our banks and other things are run; the people that own it are not vice presidents.

Maj. HUMES. Did he not, at the time this appeal was in your hands, come to you one day and say this was a German scheme?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; he did not.

Maj. HUMES. Did you call him into your office?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I did not.

Maj. HUMES. And did you not ask him what he knew about the matter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, Major, before we ever dreamed——

Maj. HUMES. Just answer the question.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I said no.

Maj. HUMES. You never did. And did you not say to him, "What people do not know will not hurt them"?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false.

Maj. HUMES. And if he kept his mouth shut he would not get hurt?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He would say anything for a drink.

Senator OVERMAN. That is the kind of man you made vice president of your company?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pardon me, Senator; I did not know it at the time, what was in the man. I knew it later, after he went into business and made a failure of it. He went into the same business. He was my competitor and lasted a short time, and then he combined with this man who is trying to save himself and discredit me.

Senator WOLCOTT. Who is he?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Mr. Zotti, a notorious man named Zotti, who took the money of 15,000 poor countrymen of his and went bankrupt and never paid them a cent.

Mr. LEWIS. Never mind that.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is the man that is bringing me here.

Maj. HUMES. No; he did not bring you here The committee brought you here.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pardon me; he is claiming so. A few days ago he made a speech at a banquet claiming that he did.

Maj. HUMES. We are not concerned about that. When you came to this country from Hawaii, you came here on a transport and you had no funds, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You landed in Wilkes-Barre in 1898 or 1899, and you had no money then, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I did not.

Maj. HUMES. What are you worth to-day?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think this is personal, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Well, it may be personal, but it is rather pertinent, we think.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I can sell everything I possess in this country to you for $250,000 to-day, or to anyone you would designate.

Senator WOLCOTT. So would I, or half of that. Your answer is not very illuminating.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pardon me, Senator.

Senator WOLCOTT. You say that you would sell everything you possess for $250,000. That does not indicate that you are worth that.

Mr. HAMMERLING That is all I am worth.

Maj. HUMES. Do you say that you are worth that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; about that.

Maj. HUMES. You own an estate in Galicia?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.
Maj. HUMES. When did you acquire that?
Mr. HAMMERLING. About eight years ago.
Maj. HUMES. About eight years ago?
Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1911, I think.
Maj. HUMES. That is not included in that $250,000 estimate, is it?
Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; for the reason that I do not own it any more. It was confiscated.
Maj. HUMES. When was it confiscated.
Mr. HAMMERLING. I have received word that it was confiscated.
Mr. HUMES. How do you know?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I was told so.
Maj. HUMES. Who told you so?
Mr. HAMMERLING. A gentleman told me so, from Copenhagen.
Maj. HUMES. Did you not tell Mr. Benham when you talked with him last week that you had not heard a word, and did not know anything about what had happened to that estate?
Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. I will repeat what I said to Mr Benham. I did not hear from my place since March, 1916, and I heard from a man in Copenhagen whom I trust, a gentleman, who said that every piece of American property in Austro-Hungary was confiscated by the government since the war was declared.
Maj. HUMES. Is the Austrian Governement treating you as an American?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.
Maj. HUMES. How do you know that?
Mr. HAMMERLING. How do I know that?
Maj. HUMES. Yes.
Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1908, when they had an amnesty there, releasing from serving in the army people who had run away any man who was a citizen of another country could come back. When I left the place there, in the last days, maybe, the 27th or 29th of July, 1914, I put up the American flag.
Maj. HUMES. Where did you put it up?
Mr. HAMMERLING. On the house.
Maj. HUMES. You mean in Galicia?
Mr. HAMMERLING. On that place; yes, sir.
Maj. HUMES. All you know about the disposition that has been made about your estate over there is what you hear from rumor?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.
Senator NELSON. Who is this man in Copenhagen?
Mr. HAMMERLING. That man is a representative of the——
Senator NELSON. What is his name?
Mr. HAMMERLING. E. Dircks.
Senator NELSON. How do you spell it?
Mr. HAMMERLING. D-i-r-c-k-s.
Senator NELSON. Where is he from?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Copenhagen.
Senator NELSON. What is his nationality?
Mr. HAMMERLING. He is a Swede, I think.
Senator NELSON. He is a Swede?
Mr. HAMMERLING. He is Swedish or Danish.
Senator NELSON. He is a Dane?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; maybe he is a Dane

Maj. HUMES. Do you know Louis E. Miller?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of the Jewish Weekly?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Do you remember the fact of his going to Europe after the war started?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir I think he told me. No, sir; I do not know about it.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not ask him to look after some matters in connection with your estate when he went?

Mr. HAMMERLING. After the American war started?

Maj. HUMES. No; after the European war started.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well; I said if he went through that way—yes. He came in, I think, to ask me to help him to get some papers to accept these articles. But I do not remember exactly what passed in the conversation.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know a man by the name of Berko?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; he is a publisher of a Hungarian paper.

Maj. HUMES. What are your relations with him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know.

Maj. HUMES. Are you not friendly with him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not that I know of.

Maj. HUMES. You know whether you are or not, do you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well; I do not know who my friends are now, Major.

Maj. HUMES. You know Horwarth, do you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember him.

Maj. HUMES. Horwarth?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Horwarth, from Cleveland; yes.

Maj. HUMES. He and you and Berko are very friendly?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; to my face; but behind my back very far from that, so far as I know.

Maj. HUMES. You are friendly with them now, are you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not friendly. I do business with both.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not attend an anniversary dinner, the eighty-fifth anniversary of Franz Joseph, in New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not; not that I remember. I understand that my name is put on the program, as they do almost every week all over the United States; they put my name on the program, that I am there; but I was not there, to the best of my memory.

Maj. HUMES. Are you sure you were not there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I asked every soul in my office before I came to Washington, to see if I could correct this one thing, and no one seemed to remember.

Maj. HUMES. Do you not remember being there when Berko proposed a toast to the Kaiser?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember, Major.

Maj, HUMES. At the Whitehall Club?

Mr. HAMMERLING. At the Whitehall Club? I do not remember, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Are you a member of the Whitehall Club?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. This $200,000 that you got from Rumely and Albert, how was that spent?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was paid for advertising in the English and the foreign-language papers, for the mechanical work and the commission.

Maj. HUMES. How did you place the English advertisement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I placed it through the John E. Mahan Advertising Agency.

Maj. HUMES. How did you pay that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To the best of my knowledge, as I told you I delivered to them the receipted bill. I thought it was $48,138.

Maj. HUMES. This was $38,148. It does not exceed $48,000?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Something like that; yes sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you offer that advertisement to all of the foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did they print it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pretty nearly all.

Maj. HUMES. Did you pay them all for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. All that printed it were paid, were they?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, yes.

Senator NELSON. Did you have it printed in the Scandinavian papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. In what Scandinavian papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. There was an advertisement in the Skandinavien, of Chicago.

Senator NELSON. Was there in the Decorah Posten?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. The Posten is a Norwegian paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. The Danski Pioneer had it, too.

Senator NELSON. That is in Omaha?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. That is a Danish paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. I think it was printed in Norwegian. It was printed in the Minneapolis Tidende?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was in all of the papers; yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. It was?

Mr. HAMMERLING Yes. Senator Hitchcock printed it free of charge.

Gentlemen, I want to say this as to what happened to me: If I would have listened to the solicitors and publishers of the newspapers to give this advertisement, I would have been out, because the cry was, to get more and to get more. "We will do anything to get more"—that was the cry. But as soon as the World came out that it was German propaganda I dropped it like a dead one. I have the signatures right here. I understand that some blackmailers say that these are not genuine names. I have the original signatures, every one of them (producing papers).

Maj. HUMES. All right, sir; we will let you find some of them.

Senator NELSON. May I just interpolate there?

Maj. HUMES. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Did you have that notice published in the Normander, of Grand Forks?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Or in the Northman, of Minneapolis?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Or in the Skandinavine, of Chicago?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. They all published that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Do you know what was paid them? Have you got the bills? Put the bills you paid those papers in the record.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember, Senator, the exact amount.

Senator NELSON. Then you hand that to the stenographer.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember the amounts.

Senator NELSON. Have you got the records in your office?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not for that year. The papers have those records.

Senator NELSON. Oh, but if you paid them would you not have a record of it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not for that year. We only kept the record for the last two years.

Senator NELSON. What did you do with the others; destroy them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We put them out; yes, sir; otherwise it would take more room than we can afford to keep them.

Maj. HUMES. I have a list of papers here that I wish you would find the authority to sign.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Are they on that list?

Maj. HUMES. Here is the way it appears (indicating list).

Mr. HAMMERLING. They are the signatures (indicating).

Maj. HUMES. Here is the same thing from the New York World (indicating list).

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; you have not gotten it, Major, for the reason that the World did not have that additional list (indicating another paper)

Maj. HUMES. Then there are some that we have not checked. This is the one that the World printed. This is a part of the list. Look and find the authority that you had to use the names of those publishers.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Will somebody help me with this list?

Maj. HUMES. I expect we had better do that at the recess time, after the committee adjourns.

Senator NELSON. Was the Decorah Posten one of the papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think it was, but I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Have you those in the order?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We put them in the order as they signed.

Maj. HUMES. As they signed?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. Did you say a while ago that you understood that the shipment of munitions that was complained about was shipment to Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. You thought that this appeal, if it was effective, would stop the shipment of munitions to Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To Germany, exactly. That is the way we understood it.

Senator WOLCOTT. Was this appeal published in any Austrian papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In this country, you mean?

Senator WOLCOTT. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. In the Hungarian-Austrian papers, yes, sir; also in German papers.

Senator WOLCOTT. Those papers certainly could not have thought that this appeal was against the shipment of munitions to Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. When it is paid advertising the papers do not care what it is. So long as they know that the big English papers take it, they will take it.

Maj HUMES. You say that you thought this involved shipments into Germany as well as into Austria?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. At the time of this occurence you were having difficulty in keeping in touch with your own property interests in Germany, were you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If I had trouble?

Maj. HUMES. Were you not having trouble in keeping in touch with your property interests in Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not in 1915.

Maj. HUMES. When did you first have trouble?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To get letters or to send anybody there? I think that the man who went down there to look after my property, a Polish man, went down when Italy declared war. I do not remember the date.

Maj. HUMES. How did he go there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Through Italy.

Maj. HUMES. Did you expect that munitions would be sent to Germany through Italy, or some of the countries at war with Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I understood they were going to Denmark and Sweden and Holland.

Senator NELSON Did you not know that the British had a blockade preventing communication with Germany on the North Sea?

Mr HAMMERLING. Not at that time.

Senator NELSON. Yes: at that time, 1915.

Mr. HAMMERLING. But I did not know it at that time.

Senator NELSON. Why did you not know it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not know everything——

Senator WOLCOTT. Mr. Hammerling, everybody in the United States that was endowed with a moderate amount of intelligence knows that the complaint was that these munitions were being shipped to France and England, to the allies. Nobody was complaining about the shipment of munitions to Germany. Do you mean to tell me that in the face of all that information that everybody in the United States had you did not know it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not know it; no, Senator. I did not. I worked about 18 hours a day.

Senator WOLCOTT. I know, but you do not look like a stupid man, Mr. Hammerling.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Thank you.

Senator WOLCOTT. With all due respect I make that statement. You were in the minority in the United States, I think, in that belief.

Maj. HUMES. We will check up these papers later, during a recess of the committee, with Mr. Hammerling.

Do you know, or did you ever know, a man by the name of Romer, who was at one time directly or indirectly connected with the Austro-Hungarian consulate?

Mr. HAMMERLING. What is the name?

Maj. HUMES. Romer.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I never heard of him.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know a man by the name Gregr?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Very well.

Maj. HUMES. What was his activity along political lines or national lines?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I understood from people that he was very proally. He is a very big man in the Bohemian community.

Maj. HUMES. You and he are very close friends, are you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well—close friends. I like him; yes.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that you and he were in touch with the Austrian consulate through this man Romer, and was it not your effort, and Gregr's with you, to align the Bohemians in this country up with the Austrians?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false; no, sir; absolutely false. I think it is a crime saying things about Gregr.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know a man named Wandmayer?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I do not think so.

Maj. HUMES. You do not know about him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. How much advertising did you receive from the German steamship companies up until the time war was declared?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I handled every steamship company in the United States, including the Canadian Pacific. I could not give you the number offhand, but I should think that the largest one—am I answering your question properly?

Maj. HUMES. Go on.

Mr. HAMMERLING. The largest one, I think, would be the Cunard Line, $15,000. Then there was the Hamburg-American next, with $12,000; and then Italian lines, with perhaps $10,000, and the North German, $8,000, and then it dwindled down to the Scandinavian, about $5,000 a year.

Maj. HUMES. When did that stop?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I got a cable, when I came in from the farm, there. I cabled that I was leaving and that is the way I kept in touch; and the last cable was about the 30th of July, 1914, and they discontinued a few days before that, every line, with the exception of the Scandinavian, the Cunard, and the Italian, which are still running. We are not handling the Cunard. We are handling the Italian, I think.

Senator NELSON. There are three of those lines—the Scandinavian, the Swedish line, and the Norwegian line?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Did you handle all three lines?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Then, you knew that the German steamship advertising had ceased before you got back to the United States?

Mr. HAMMERLING. All steamship advertising had ceased, with the exception of these three I have mentioned.

Maj. HUMES. Which were those?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The Cunard, the Italian lines, and the Scandinavian lines.

Senator WOLCOTT. Was not that notice to you that there was not any shippment of munitions going on to Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not understand——

Senator WOLCOTT. You did not understand at all?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not know why it was then.

Senator WOLCOTT. You did not have any idea that it was because of the war?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. Or that the British blockade had interposed any obstacle?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I did not.

Maj. HUMES. Why did you not come back on the Hamburg Line? Why did you come back on a Danish line?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I had a ticket on the Hamburg Line, and they returned me the money.

Maj. HUMES. Then, as a matter of fact, you knew that there was no shipping going into Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of course I knew there was no steamers going in there.

Maj. HUMES. Then, if you knew there was no shipping going into Germany, you knew that the so-called appeal——

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES (continuing). Was intended to interfere with the activities of the allies, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, Major, I will go back to the simple statement, which in my humble way is truth; I did not know a thing about it. He said that this money was spent by people to protect humanity and not to ship munitions anywhere, and I understood from publishers that I asked that the people had been mostly destroyed in Poland by what was taking place in Russia, and it was Germany, and that this was going to Germany, and in all that time I never heard of munitions being made anywhere except by those companies—the Du Pont Co. and the Remington Arms Co.—and Mr. Schwab told me a few years ago that another place here they were making guns for Austria-Hungary. I am not in favor of militarism, so that I do not know a thing about it and never studied it, and never hope to.

Maj. HUMES. How did you get authority to sign the names of different publishers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They are right here in this list (indicating papers).

Maj. HUMES. How did you do it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I sent out a letter.

Maj. HUMES. Did you send a letter to all of them or communicate with them personally?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Every one got the same circular letter.

Maj. HUMES. Did you send it to all through the mails?

Mr. HAMMERLING. All through the mails.

Maj. HUMES. Did you undertake to persuade or coax any of them to sign it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never. I did not care whether 10 of them signed it or a hundred.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that the publishers who would not sign this appeal at your request were taken off your advertising list, and that you threatened you would take them off and did take them off and never put them on afterwards?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false. The same man who has been blackmailing me makes the same statement.

Maj. HUMES. Who is he; Mr. Zotti?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; Mr. Zotti.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know Mr. Popovich?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. What paper is he connected with?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He has got a little Serbian paper.

Maj. HUMES. His connection with Mr. Zotti is purely imaginary, is it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir. I have a paper here I will show you.

Maj. HUMES. Now, just wait a minute and answer the questions. Mr. Popovich runs a newspaper and Zotti is not connected with it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. Mr. Zotti runs a good many papers that he is not supposed to be connected with.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that you sent one of your solicitors out to secure the signature of Popovich to this appeal——

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Wait until I finish the question.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pardon me.

Maj. HUMES (continuing). That he refused to sign it, and that he called you up on the telephone and told you he did not think it was right for you to put out a thing of that kind, and you told him he had better sign it or he would be sorry for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And is it not a fact that from that day on you have never given him one dollar of advertisement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is absolutely false, for the reason that I did give him advertising since that for a daily paper, a Serbian paper, that was established, and some advertisers who want to reach the Serbians use that paper. That is all there is about it and nothing else.

Maj. HUMES. Was not that Serbian paper started in order that there should be a Serbian paper that you could dominate and control?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely had nothing to do with it.

Maj. HUMES. How many of your advertisers furnish you a list of the papers that these advertisement are to go into?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About 99 per cent of them.

Maj. HUMES. About 99 per cent of them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Andreae never designated them, did he?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I know, but that is quite a different proposition.

Maj. HUMES. Did Mr. Rumely designate the papers that he wanted his advertisements to go in.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir—not the foreign papers, but all the English papers.

Maj. HUMES. I am speaking about foreign papers. Did he not designate the foreign papers that he wanted used?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He used them all.

Maj. HUMES. He used them all?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did the Standard Oil Co. designate their papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Do they give you the particular papers they want used.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Have you the data showing what they designate?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; the regular order. They give the information.

Maj. HUMES. You have a form of order here (indicating paper). Here is one right here.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; that is it. I will give you the whole thing.

Maj. HUMES. This is your form (examining paper).

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; that is my form

Maj. HUMES. Supposing a man wanted matter published in 200 or 300 papers, how could you designate them on the forms you use?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Designate it?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. He generally says, "I want to cover this territory, I want to cover this kind of people, or nationality."

Maj. HUMES. Does he not mention the sort of papers of the class of papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And you select the papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I do not.

Maj. HUMES. But your office does

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; in some cases they could select them themselves.

Maj. HUMES Is it not a fact that you have not given Mr. Popovich one dollar's worth of advertising since——

Mr. HAMMERLING It is absolutely false. I saw him here, and he called up only a few weeks ago and asked if a certain bill was paid from my office, and it was paid.

Maj. HUMES Tell us what you know about the organization of the Liberty Immigration Society, a few years ago.

Mr. HAMMERLING. This society was organized to work against the literacy-test bill.

Maj. HUMES Who organized it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was among the organizers.

Maj. HUMES. And you gave out a little green card, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You sold those cards for membership?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not sell them. The membership for a year was $1.

Maj. HUMES. You issued them these green cards?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that it was represented to the aliens, whose membership was sought, that that would enable them to bring into this country, through Ellis Island, their friends, and that they would not have any trouble there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is absolutely false

Maj. HUMES Did not the Government take a hand with that organization?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. What became of it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The President of the United States at that time was the honorary president of it.

Maj. HUMES. What became of it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. When we got through with it it was wound up by the attorney.

Maj. HUMES. Who was the President?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Mr. President Taft.

Maj. HUMES. He was the honorary president?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He was.

Maj. HUMES. Did he know about it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; I should say he did. Most of the money put into it I put in.

Maj. HUMES. How many members did you have?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A couple of thousand.

Maj. HUMES. What did that organization do?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They went around on committees to make speeches in different places to educate people against the literacy-test law, on the ground that it was not the fault of a human being if his father or his country did not give him an education, and it was not right to expect him to be kept out of the country on that ground

Maj. HUMES. How many meetings did you have?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of this society?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

MMr. HAMMERLING. Quite a few; as many as were necessary.

Maj. HUMES. Was not the first purpose of that organization to give you a name that you could use for your propaganda purposes?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, I did not need that at all. I did not need it, Major.

Maj. HUMES. You could use your own name for propaganda purposes?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir—what propaganda purposes, if you will pardon me?

Maj. HUMES. The immigration propaganda.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Do you think it was a wrong thing to defend the rights of these people?

Maj. HUMES. I am not discussing the merits of the question.

Mr. HAMMERLING. The strongest men in the country were in that. I was only one among them.

Maj. HUMES. Just shortly before you put out this appeal you carried on some invetigations of labor conditions about munition factories in this country, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not investigations. We had the inspection. You take a business of an unknown kind and the thing to do is to

find out what they are doing. I will give you an example. A few years ago a man came from Louisiana by the name of Watkins. He wanted to sell farms in Louisiana. We said to him, "We will take this advertising if the papers can feel that they can handle it"; we sent a committee down there to see that land and see if the title was correct, and so forth; and it was all right, and when the report was that it was all right we accepted the business.

When Rumely began to talk that he was going to do this advertising the question was how we shall reach these foreigners; I said to them, "The best thing is to find out who these workers are, where they are from." I did not know a thing about it—where they were from. So that in the course of time he brought me in a list, a piece of yellow paper, and handled it to Mr. Momand, who repeated it to me yesterday—he is now an officer in the United States Army—and he said when I got the list I went into my room and said to Arthur Gabriel, "You go there," and to another fellow, "Go there," and I think it was five or six names, and we asked Wazeter, and he personally went to Brooklyn, he said. I would not have remembered it, but he said he went to Brooklyn and spent a couple of hours and came back.

Maj. HUMES. What did you send these men for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. These men were to find out where these places are, and what there was there, and the priests, or the newspapers, or whatever there was there—what these fellows have in this work and to inquire of the priests or the papers or the saloons They came back in a couple of days and I understood from Mr. Momand that the reports was that they said—if the ladies will pardon me—"They did not give a damn what they were doing so long as they made good money," and they said there were less than 20 per cent foreigners and the rest were Americans or Germans.

Maj. HUMES. Then if you found out a situation of that kind as the basis for your activity with this appeal, why did you go on and put out an appeal and spend $200,000?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Major, I went just according to Dr. Rumely exactly, and I did not discourage him to place the advertisement for the reason that I wanted the advertisement. Times were hard and I thought it was good business to get it.

Maj. HUMES. This appeal you put out was an appeal to the American people, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And it was not an appeal to the foreigners?

Mr HAMMERLING. We called ourselves Americans. If a man addresses me as an American he is protected under our flag.

Maj. HUMES. Was it not your purpose in sending these men out to these different munition factories to get a line on this proposition with a view of carrying a propaganda into munition factories.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false.

Maj. HUMES These men who went out and made a written report——

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not a written report that I ever saw. I asked Mr. Momand yesterday, and he said that it was absolutely false.

Senator WOLCOTT. You mentioned just a moment ago, as an illustration, the case of a Louisiana advertiser, advertising for the sale of land?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. You did not want to accept that advertising until you had satisfied yourself that there was such land there as they represented they owned, and that the title was all right?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Your purpose in doing that, I should suppose, was——

Mr. HAMERLING. To protect the purchasers.

Senator WOLCOTT. To make sure that there was no false fake advertisement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. And that it would go out and that these people that put up their money would not be defrauded by somebody who had gotten up a scheme to get their money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOT. The investigation you made into the munitions plants as preliminary to the publishing of this advertisement could not have been from any such motive as that, because this advertisement was not of something to sell. Therefore it strikes me that the investigation you were conducting into the munitions plants was not for any such reason as that which you conducted in the Louisiana case, and there must have been some other reason. What was that other reason?

Mr. HAMERLING. There was another reason, to find out what these people were. I did not know what papers to employ. He paid it himself. We did not pay these expenses.

Senator WOLCOTT. But is not this as clear as sunlight, that the thing the advertisement was intended to accomplish was the stopping of the shipment of munitions; and in that case how did you get any information from communicating with the Du Pont people who manufactured powder or with the Remington people who made guns? It did not make any difference; you wanted to stop the shipments.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not me; the advertiser wanted to stop the shipment.

Senator WOLCOTT. Yes; the advertiser.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. But you made the investigation to protect your concern from putting out a fraudulent or fake advertisement or something of that kind, you say?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Will you explain to me how an investigation such as you conducted in connection with a thing like this would prevent your handling any fraudulent thing? Can you explain that, now?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am trying to, Senator.

Senator WOLCOTT. You are making a very poor try of it, I must say.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not get that, Senator.

Senator WOLCOTT. I do not follow you explanation, at all.

Mr. HAMMERLING. My explanation ih that we sent these men over there to see what kind of men, to find out if this advertising would have any value, and we reported the truth. When Rumely came in, I called him, and I think Gabriel is here, and no different opinion was presented. They said that this fellow said they did

not give a damn what they were doing, so long as they made money, that they were mostly in the minority; that they are mostly Americans and Germans; and he said "Go ahead with it."

Senator WOLCOTT. Of course, he would have said that, whatever the result of the investigation might have been, because the investigation threw no light on the question of whether you should take the advertisement or not.

Mr HAMMERLING. Absolutely.

Senator WOLCOTT. It was absolutely irrelevant.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely.

Senator WOLCOTT. And it was time wasted and no use.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Absolutely foolish and ridiculous.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Then, if that is the case, what was the real reason of making that investigation by these men you sent to the munitions plants?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I told you, Major.

Maj. HUMES. If this appeal had been successful it would have meant that the munition factories and workers in munition factories would have quit working on munitions.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. That is an appeal to ask these men to quit working in munition factories? That was the purpose?

Mr. HAMMERLING. This was the feeling of the Nation at the time, anyhow; of the residents of the United States, and of the Senate.

Maj. HUMES. The thought that you and Rumely had in mind was not to prevent the shipping of munitions already manufactured, but to prevent the manufacture of munitions by workmen in the country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I had nothing of the kind in mind at all.

Maj. HUMES. That was evidently what Rumely wanted?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know.

Maj. HUMES. Who wrote this?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am telling you, Momand and myself and Mr. Rankin and Dr. Rumely.

Maj. HUMES. Then you helped write it. Who wrote this paragraph?

"We appeal individually to the workmen of such factories, even at the sacrifice of their positions, to go on record as being unalterably opposed to being employed for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition to shatter the bodies and blot out the lives of their own blood relatives."

Who wrote that paragraph?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know anything about it.

Maj. HUMES. You knew that was in there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I have not read it since it appeared. I read it before it appeared.

Maj. HUMES. How could that appeal that I have just read interfere with the shipping of munitions?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. I do not think I understand your question.

Maj. HUMES. You say this was to prevent the shipping of munitions. If that appeal that I have just read had been heeded in this

country, how could it have interfered with the shipping of munitions?

Mr HAMMERLING. I do not understand it yet.

Senator WOLCOTT. Apparently there would not have been any munitions shipped.

Maj. HUMES. Yes. In other words, apparently this appeal was to cause industrial trouble and to prevent men from working in munition factories. That was the purpose of it.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am not an industrial trouble maker.

Maj. HUMES. Was not that the effect of it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator NELSON. Was not that the purpose of it? Was not that the result?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am not responsible for that.

Senator NELSON. I am not asking if you are responsible. I am asking you if that was not the effect of such an appeal as that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know.

Senator NELSON (continuing). Upon the men.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know.

Senator NELSON. If that had been addressed to you would it not have impressed you so?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. At any rate I am not impressed with what an advertisement says.

Maj. HUMES. You say you helped write that advertisement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator NELSON. You will put this in the record?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Put it all in the record.

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

(The appeal and supplement thereto are here printed in full in the record, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 155.

(The World: Monday, April 5, 1915).

NOTE: The name of the Narodni List will not be found below. It refused to sign the „Appeal", or to publish this advertisement.

Compliments of Narodni List, the oldest American daily in Croatian.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

„LET US ALLEVIATE HUMAN SUFFERING AND PRESERVE LIFE—NOT HELP TO DESTROY IT."

As a result of receiving hundreds of thousands of letters, cables and messages through various sources containing heart-broken appeals, prayers and pleas from the people of our mother countries, we, the undersigned editors and publishers, have concluded to place this appeal before the great American people on behalf of our readers.

The readers of our newspapers are vitally affected, almost without exception, by this disastrous conflict of the European nations. Their brothers, their sisters, parents, children or relatives live in the warring countries. This does not mean that the American people as a whole is not vitally affected, but our readers are more closely linked through the bonds of blood relationship with the peoples of countries now plunged in the depths of barbaric warfare. Each day's mail with its news of the pitiful progress of the war, brings some new and bitter anguish to the hearts of our people.

The pleas of the millions of widowed mothers, the appeals of the fatherless children and orphans and the prayers of the starving thousands of Europe

directed to us, justifies us, we believe, in making this appeal in the name of humanity and justice.

We appeal to the American people, to the high minded and courageous American press, and to the American manufacturer of powder, shrapnel and cartridges, and we appeal to the workmen engaged in the plans devoted to the manufacture of ammunition for use by the nations at war, to immediately cease making powder, shrapnel and cartridges destined to destroy our brothers, widow our sisters and mothers and orphan their children as well as destroy forever the priceless possession handed down by our ancestors.

We appeal particularly to the American manufacturers and their workmen engaged in manufacturing any of these articles, to suspend at once the manufacture of powder and bullets which are being made for the cruel and inhuman purpose of mutilating and destroying humanity.

We appeal individually to the workmen of such factories, even at the sacrifice of their positions, to go on record as being unalterably opposed to being employed for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition to shatter the bodies and blot out the lives of their own blood relatives.

The honor of the American people, the integrity of the Nation, the standing of our manufacturers and the patriotism and manhood of the workmen, demand that the entire world be shown once and forever, that money soaked with the blood of humanity cannot purchase these qualities.

We ask the American people, therefore, in the name of humanity and a true spirit of neutrality to do everything in their power as individuals and collectively as a Nation to influence the manufacturers and workmen in the United States, engaged in the manufacture of powder and bullets for use by any of the warring countries of the world, to end this manufacture, the selling and the shipping of such materials.

We appeal to you, and every reader, to help us save our brothers abroad from further destruction. Let us Americans rise with courage and decision to our responsibility.

First, we must stop the wholesale manufacture of ammunition for profit, and thus end our own participation in the war.

Then we can insist that Europe heed our demand for peace. Stop your work on powder, shrapnel and cannon.

Make your will felt through resolutions of your societies, by appeal to your local press, by action in your churches ,by letters to your representatives in public office.

Our participation must stop now and then our influence for justice and righteousness can help end the war.

The cost of this advertisement has been voluntarily given in the shape of small contributions by our people, who are actuated by a sense of humanity and justice and a patriotic desire not to have this peace-loving Nation directly or indirectly the cause of further loss of life or destruction of property.

The following is the resolution signed by the publishers authorizing this appeal to the American people:

„We, the publishers of the undersigned newspapers, authorize an appeal to the American people, industries and workmen, not to manufcature, sell or ship powder, shrapnel or shot of any kind or description to any of the warring nations of Europe or Japan."

Vincent A. M. Morelli, Publisher. Marconi Telegraph, Italian newspaper.

V. J. Nemec, Publisher. Slovensky Pokrok, Slovak newspaper.

Vincenzo D'Anita, Publisher. Il Messaggero di Paterson, Italian newspaper.

W. A. Mazur, Publisher. Telegram Codzienny, Polish newspaper.

Louis Gerson, Publisher. Philadelphia Jewish Morning Journal.

Rev. Lad. Horsanyi, Publisher. Amerikai Magyar Reformatusok Lapja, Hungarian newspaper.

F. Wandel, jr., Publisher. Ameryka, Ruthenian newspaper.

P. S. Montanaro, Publisher. L'Osservatore, Italian newspaper.

P. S. Yonosky, Publisher. Freie Arbeiter Stimme, Jewish newspaper.

William Wendt, Publisher, Olympia, Greek newspaper

D. O. Divey, Publisher. Olympia, Greek newspaper

Prof. A. Colletta, Publisher. Il Gazzettino, Italian newspaper.

Afifa Karam, Publisher. The New World, Arabic newspaper

Rev. Carmelo Di Sano, Publisher. La Croce, Italian newspaper.

B. Strzelecki, Publisher. Slowo Polskie, Polish newspaper.

Achieber Press Association, Publishers. Hatoren, Hebrew newspaper

Pasquale Matullo, Publisher. L'Ora, Italian newspaper

Samuel J. Rosen, Manager. Der Yid, Yiddish newspaper.
S. J. Tybubski, Publisher. Praca, Polish newspaper.
N. G. Badran, Publisher. The Eagle, Syrian newspaper.
Joseph Isola, Publisher. L'Italiano in America, Italian newspaper.
Israel Friedkin, Manager. Der Amerikaner, Yiddish newspaper.
V. Yaktis, Manager. Kova, Lithuanian newspaper.
Harry E. Guarasci, Publisher. L'Indipendente di Syracuse, Italian newspaper.

Theofil Wasowicz, Publisher. Patryota, Palish newspaper
J. Sefir & H. Zind, Publishers. Al-Ettehad, Syrian newspaper
Giorgio Pinelli, Publisher. L'Eco d'Italia, Italian newspaper.
B. K. Kohanyi, Publisher. Szabadsag, Hungarian newspaper.
Leon Burstein, Publisher. Brooklyn—Brownsville Post, Jewish newspaper.
F. Curzio & Co., Publishers. L'Eco del Rhode Island, Italian newspaper
Br. Zelski, Publisher. Motyl, Polish newspaper.
Rev. Zaltan Kuthy, Ph. D., Publisher. Reformatus Hirado, Hungarian newspaper.

James D. Caporasoe, Publisher. La Stella Coloniale, Italian newspaper
Adolph Held, Manager. Phiadephia Jewish Daiy Forward
T. B. Friedson, Manager. Boston Jewish American.
Joseph Bruno, Publisher. Mastro Paolo, Italian newspaper.
Stephen M. Nowaczyk, Publisher. Gwiazda, Polish newspaper
H. F. Roy, Publisher. Petit Journal, French newspaper
Martin Himler, Publisher. Magyar Banyaszlap, Hungarian newspaper
F. S. Marinaro, Publisher. L'Eco Coloniale del New England, Italian newspaper.

Ig. Kozlowski, Publisher. Gazeta Tygodniowa, Polish newspaper
Cornelius H. Lont, Manager. Het Oosten, Hollandish newspaper
Phil. Nardone, Publisher. Big Stick, Jewish newspaper
Jacob Marinoff, Publisher. Big Stick, Jewish newspaper
N. A. Mokarzel, Publisher. Al-Hoda, Arabic newspaper
D. Marnlio & Sons, Publishers. Il Progresso, Italian newspaper
J. Vincent Labate, Publisher. La Vita Economica, Italian newspaper
Braz de Souza, Editor and Publisher. As Novidades, Portugese newspaper
S. M. Nagy, Publisher. Kepes Tudosito, Hungarian newspaper
J. E. Lambert, Publisher. Le Supplement, French newspaper.
Albert Tarchiani, Publisher. Il Cittadino, Italian newspaper.
Adolph Held, Publisher. Zukunft, Yiddish newspaper
A. B. Strimaitis, Secretary. Tevyne, Lithuanian newspaper
Frank De Feo, Publisher. La Verita, Italian newspaper
E. Dahmen, Manager, Vart Land, Swedish newspaper
Peter Schmukler, Publisher, Volksadvocat, Jewish newspaper
Lithuanian Co-Operative Pub. Soc., Publishers. Laisve, Lithuanian newspaper.

Joseph J. Yabroudi, Publisher. Al-Sahhat, Arabic newspaper
Rev. D. A. Rocca, Publisher. La Verita in Carita, Italian newspaper
L. D'Amanda, Publisher. La Tribuna di Rochester, Italian newspaper
Joseph Lussier, Publisher. La Justice, French newspaper
John Jachetti, Publisher. Il Bollettino, Italian newspaper
Joseph Smotczynski, Publisher. Gazeta Buffaloska, Polish newspaper
D. R. Vomby, Editor and Publisher. Literatur un Leben, Yiddish newspaper
G. D. Berko, Publisher. Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, Hungarian newspaper
Monsignor A Arcese, Director. Bollettino Mensile, Italian newspaper
Axel Frederholm, Editor and Publisher. Osterns Veckoblad, Swedish newspaper.

M. S. Gadol, Publisher. La America, Spanish-Hebrew newspaper
A. B. Koller, General Manager. Amerikai Magyar Hirlap, Hungarian newspaper.

Goffrerto Caryani, Publisher. La Stampa, Italian newspaper
Jacob Ginsburg, Publisher. Jewish World
S. Baddour, Publisher. Al-Bayan. Arabic newspaper
Charles K. Johansen, Publisher. Nordstrjernan, Swedish newspaper
J. J. Demoro, Publisher, La Riforma, Italian newspaper
Frank Bokory, Publisher. Amerikai Magyarsag, Hungarian newspaper
Victor E Pomeranz, Editor and Publisher. Jewish Progress
Rafael Viera, Publisher, La Prensa, Spanish newspaper
L. Benedik, Publisher. Glas Naroda, Slovenian newspaper

S. Maturo, Manager. La Parola Cattolica, Italian newspaper
Charles A. Biczak, Publisher. Slovensky Obzor, Slovak newspaper
L. F. Wazeter, Publisher Tygodnik Polski, Polish newspaper
Prof. V. Giordanelli, Publisher. La Colonia, Italian newspaper
Joseph Stefkewicz, Publisher. Svoboda, Ruthenian newspaper.
J. A. Hapet, Treasurer and Secretary. New Yorkin Uutiset, Finnish newspaper.
S Maidanskey, Publisher. Russian Herald
Israel Friedkin, Manager. Jewish Morning Journal
Joseph Gullino, Publisher. Il Corriere d'Italia, Italian newspaper
Japanese Times Co., Publishers. Japanese Times
John Milano, Publisher. La Montagna, Italian newspaper
S. Efinaff, Publisher. Life and Laughter, Russian newspaper
E. M. Grella. Secretary. Telegrafo, Italian newspaper
Herman Virag, Treasurer Szabad Sajto, Hungarian newspaper
Arthur Reichmann, Publisher. La Libia, Italian newspaper
N. Carciana, Publisher, La Libia, Italian newspaper
John F. Samborski, Publisher. Strumien, Polish newspaper
Herman Bernsein, President. Philadelphia Jewish Day
E. M. Greile, Treasurer, Telegrafo, Italian newspaper
M. Pasvolsky, Publisher, Russkoye Slovo, Russian newspaper
Herman Bernstein, President. The Day, Jewish newspaper
Pasquale di Mezzo, Publisher. Il Messaggero, Italian newspaper
Joint Board of Cloak and Skirt Makers Union Publishers. The New Post. Yiddish newspaper.
Onorio Ruotolo, Publisher. Il Fuoco, Italian newspaper
E. Weinberger, Manager. Magyar Hirlap, Hungarian newspaper
Prof. E. Spinal, Publisher. La Luce, Italian newspaper
Peter Schmulker, Publisher. Philadelphia Jewish Warheit
Achilla P. Falaugo, Publisher. Il Bastone, Italian newspaper
Monfoon Jung, Publisher. Chinese Republic News
E. M. Grella. Secretary. Il Giornale Italiano, Italian newspaper
Peter Schmulker, Publisher. The Jewish Daily Warheit
Ivan Kresić, Publisher and Editor. Novi Hrvat, Croatian newspaper
M. Sisca, Publisher. La Follia di New York, Italian newspaper
L. E. Meller, Publisher. Jewish Leader
Antonio Pisani, Publisher. Le Forche Caudine, Italian newspaper
D. Koutsoukalis, Publisher. H'Nikh, Greek newspaper
A. V. Crocco, Publisher. Il Progresso Italo-Americano, Italian newspaper
Adolph Held, Publisher. Jewish Daily Forward
Vincenzo Terracciano, Publisher. La Forbice, Italian newspaper
P. Acelrad, Publisher. Steaua Noastra, Roumanian newspaper
A. Bartolini, Publisher. L'Era Nova Umoristica, Italian newspaper
Kung Y. Sang Editor. Chinese Reform News
Michael M. Barta, Editor and Publisher. Lorain Es Videke, Hungarian newspaper.
Louis V. Szyperski, Publisher. Kuryer Katolicki, Polish newspaper
Pietro Jacovini, Publisher. Il Mattino Italian newspaper
A. Milukas, Publisher. Zvaigzde, Lithuanian newspaper
John R. Palandech, Publisher, Jugoslavia, Servian newspaper
August Stieber, Manager. Dziennik Polski, Polish newspaper
Alexander Zambory, Editor and Publisher. Fuggetlenseg, Hungarian newspaper.
Rev. Joseph Hanuya, Editor, Rusin, Ruthenian newspaper
E. Falcidia, Publisher. Il Telegrafo, Italian newspaper
Charles R. Hosengutist, President. Osterns Veckoblad, Swedish newspaper
D. Alter, Publisher. Jewish Criterion, Jewish-Englesh newspaper
A. Rode, Secretary. Golos Truda, Russian newspaper
Nat. H. Strauss, Business Manager. Pennsylvanski Gornik, Polish newspaper.
Eugene Hwozdyk, Editor & Publisher. Hirnyk, Ruthenian newspaper
Peprtone & Poner, Publishers. Risveglio Coloniale, Italian newspaper
Alexander J. Piekutowski, Editor. Kronika, Polish newspaper
Stephen Gyongyosy, Publisher. Magyar Vilag, Hungarian newspaper
J. E. Chudatsik, President. Lodovy Dennik, Slovak newspaper
John J. Barc, Manager. Rekord Codzienny, Polish newspaper
Axel. Rosenlund, Manager. Skandinavia, Swedish newspaper

Michael Saggese, Secretary. La Tribuna, Italian newspaper
Leavit & Rubenstein, Publishers. Boston Jewish Voice, Yiddish newspaper
John F. Morgan, Manager. Jednosc, Polish newspaper
Vilvio Liberatore, Publisher. L'Opinione del Popolo, Italian newspaper
John H. Urban, Publisher. American Slavonic Gazette, Slovak newspaper
Joseph Baltrusaitis, Publisher. Djigeles, Lithuanian newspaper
N. A. Pacella, Publisher. La Stella D'Italia, Italian newspaper
Jewish Record Co., Publishers. Jewish Record, Jewish newspaper
A. C. Vieira, Publisher. O'Independente, Portuguese newspaper
Vincent Dmowski, Editor. Gornik Polski, Polish newspaper
A. S. Collini, Editor. Il Minatore, Italian newspaper
C. E. Lindstone, Publisher. Skandia, Swedish newspaper
John H. Urban, Publisher. Amerikansko Slovensky Svet, Slovak newspaper
J. Oskala, Publisher. Straz, Polish newspaper
D. Basile, Publisher. Araldo di Auburn, Italian newspaper
M. Porwit, Publisher. Gornik, Polish newspaper
Flavio Pasella, Publisher. La Sardegna, Italian newspaper
Noe Hameley, Manager. Le Citoyen, French newspaper
A. A. Turlson, Publisher. Swea, Swedish newspaper
E. Lo Presti, Publisher. La Tribuna del Popolo, Italian newspaper
A. Weidenthal, Publisher. Jewish Independent, Jewish-English newspaper
A. Capecelatro, Editor & Manager. Il Pensiero Italiano, Italian newspaper
A. Antell, Publisher. Finska Amerikanaren, Swedish newspaper
Rev. Thomas Terlizzi, Publisher. Bollettino Parrocchiale, Italian newspaper
W. L. Bourquet, Manager. L'Opinion Publique French newspaper
Frank Ruszkiewicz, Publisher. Dziennik dla Wszystkich, Polish newspaper
Angelo Scarpa, Publisher. La Luce, Italian newspaper
Charles J. Urban, Publisher. Unista, Polish newspaper
F. Rosin & William Shubin, Editors. Strahdneeks, Lettish newspaper
James V. Domarunna, Publisher. Gazzetta del Massachusetts, Italian newspaper.
D. Diacoumopoulos, Publisher. Demonios, Greek newspaper
Cornelius Paelstra, Publisher. De Telegraaf, Hollandish newspaper
A. Lewandowski & Bro., Publishers, Gazeta Ludowa, Polish newspaper
Italo-American Pub. Co., Publishers. L'Italo-Americano, Italian newspaper
Oscar E. Lindborn, Publisher. Svenska Veckobladet, Swedish newspaper
W. Pietkiewicz, Publisher. Tygodnik Gorniczy, Polish newspaper
Joseph Santella, Publisher. Corriere del Connecticut, Italian newspaper
Matthew Fiitto, Manager. Pohjan Tahti, Finnish newspaper.
Petor Kiryluk, Publisher. New Life, Ruthenian newspaper
Luigi Finocchiaro, Publisher & Editor. Ma-Chi.E, Italian newspaper
John J. Apdan, Publisher, Norodna Wola, Ruthenian newspaper
D. Alter, Publisher. Jewish Criterion, Jewish-English newspaper
R. Canudo, Publisher. Sicilia, Italian newspaper
Rev. Ernest Porzsolt, Publisher. Johnstowni Hirado, Hungarian newspaper
S. A. Dangel, Publisher. The Nationalist, Polish newspaper
Gerardo Balzano, Publisher: La Stampa, Italian newspaper
A. A. Haddad, Publisher. As—Sayeh, Arabic nwespaper
S. Di Leo. Publisher. Il Spazzino, Italian newspaper
Theodore Pischok, Publisher. Svit, Russian newspaper
John J. Rougetti, Publisher, La Verita, Italian-English newspaper
Wegweiser Publishing Co., Publishers, Der Wegweiser, Yiddish newspaper
M. Mancelliere, Publisher, La Trinacria, Italian newspaper
Alexander Gondos, Publisher, Bridgeport Hungarian newspaper
A. M. Liebling, Publisher, Jewish Progress, Jewish newspaper
S. F. Noton, Publisher, Il Frustino, Italian newspaper
Morris Seskind, Manager & Editor, Jewish Labor World. Jewish newspaper
L. J. Tupy, Publisher. Slavie. Bohemian newspaper
C. G. Petherson, Treasurer, Missions Wannen. Swedish newspaper
Alexander von Dessenffy, Publisher. Otthon Hungarian newspaper
H. Durante, Publisher, L'Italia, Italian newsppaer
Louis S. Berlin, Publisher. The Sentinel, Jewish-English newspaper
O. G. Melaragno, Publisher, La Voce del Popolo Italiano, Italian newspaper
Dr. A. Pessenlehner, Managing Editor. Magyarok Vasarnapja, Hungarian newspaper.
J. E. Chudatsik, President. Katolicke Slovenksy Noviny. Slovak newspaper.
Abraham M. Liebling, Publisher. Jewish Daily Press. Yiddish newspaper
P. Swickos, Publisher. Draugas Lithuanian newspaper

John R. Palandech. Publisher. United Servian. Servian newspaper
Harry A. Pilsky, General Manager. Daily Jewish Courier, Yiddish newspaepr
Andrew F. Dueg, Publisher. De Detroitenaar, Flemish newspaper
Julius Fodor, Publisher. Magyar Ujsag. Hungarian newspaper
J. Carman, Publisher. Lekarz Domowy. Polish newspaper
E. A. M. Dahn. Secretary, De Hollandsche Amerikaan, Hollandish newspaper.
J. E. Chudatsik, President Slovensko Americky Dennik, Slovak newspaper
John J. Barc. Manager. Polonia, Polish newspaper
John R. Palandech. Publisher. Baikan World. Servian newspaper
W. Fren, Editor. Polonia Na Wschodzie, Polish newspaper
Giuseppe Farinasci. Publisher. La Capitale, Italian newspaper
E. A. Buonpone, Publisher. Il Cittadino Italo-Americano, Italian newspaper
Victor Alski. General Manager. Haslo Lolski, Polish newspaper
Sylvester Tamburella. Publisher. Il Corriere dell'Ohio, Italian newspaper
T. Potchynok. Manager. Robitnyk, Ruthenian newspaper
M. Berghege, Manager. De Calvinist. Hollandish-English newspaper
M. Spitz, Publisher. Jewish Voice, Jewish-English newspaper
E. Lo Presti, Publisher. Il Messaggero d'Worcester, Italian newspaper.
Leo Wise, Publisher. American Israelite. Jewish-English newspaper
N. M. Diab. Publisher. Daily Mirror. Syrian newspaper
John Cottone, Editor. Il Pensiero, Italian newspaper
Henry Geeringsen, Publisher. De Hope. Hollandish newspaper
C. A. Brandes Publisher. Jewish Daily Press, Jewish newspaper
J. Asenko, Publisher. Dziennik Ludowy. Polish newspaper
C. Anderson, Manager. Chicago Bladet, Swedish newspaper
J. Asenko. Publisher. Bicz Bozy, Polish newspaper
C. A. Pettkoski, Publisher. Telegraf. Polish newspaper
W. Haven, Manager. National Slovak Daily, Slovak newspaper
Luigi Caroburi. Publisher. Il Figaro Italiano Italian newspaper
Ernest Valentine, Publisher. International Music and Drama, Italian newspaper.
Joe Conforto. Editor and Publisher. La Tribuna. Italian newspaper
A. D. Domenica, Editor and Publisher. Il Cristiano. Italian newspaper
A. A. Lind, Editor and Publisher. Superior Posten, wedish newspaper
Frank M. Delatch. Editor and Publisher. Narodni Vestnik, Slovenian newspaper.
Albert L. King. Publisher. Skordemannen, Swedish newspaper
J. P. Deo, Editor and Publisher. L'Osservatore, Italian newspaper
M. J. Kokkohen. Publisher. Paivalehti, Finnish newspaper.
N. P. Olson. Editor and Publisher. Svenska Roman Bladet, Swedish newspaper.
Edi. Sulo, Editor. Sosialisti. Finnish newspaper
N. Fr. Hansen, Publisher. Rvinan och Hemmet, Swedish newspaper.
Louis Fadanelli, Editor and Publisher. Corriere del Popolo, Ialian newspaper.
Nelson T. Thorson. Editor and Publisher. Omaha Posten, Swedish newspaper.
M. F. Brzezicki, Publisher. Polak W. Ameryce, Polish newspaper
L. C. Lunn. Editor and Publisher. Vaegtarch, Danish newspaper.
H. Fr. Hansen. Publisher. Kvinden og Hjemmet, Norwegian newspaper.
George A. Pettersen, Publisher. Superior Tidende, Norwegian newspaper.
Tonyde Haas. Publisher. De Vrije Hollander, Dutch newspaper.
T. E. Vodickar, Editor. Ceska Zena, Bohemian newspaper.
Vasil Stephanoff Editor and Publisher. Naroden Glas, Bulgarian newspaper.
Theodore Kaleef, Editor. Svoboda, Bulgarian newspaper.
Joseph Corti, Publisher. La Parola dei Socialisi. Italian newspaper.
Vincent Budrovich, Editor and Publisher. Hrvatski Narod, Croatian newspaper.
Martin V. Konda. Editor and Publisher. Glas Svobode, Slovenian newspaper.
A. Wielowiejski. Editor and Publisher. Jutrzenka, Polish newspaper.
G. Bogdany. Editor. Kis Magyarorszak, Hungarian newspaper.
P. M. Schoenen. Editor and Publisher. Il Pensiero, Italian newspaper.
Henry Greenfield. Publisher. East and West, English-Jewish newspaper.
Evangelisten. Norwegian newspaper.
George C. Rutis, Publisher. Radnicka Straza. Croatian newspaper.
Sztandard Polski. Polish newspaper.
T. E. Vodickar, Edltor. Hlas, Bohemian newspaper.
Auttaja. Finnish newspaper.

A. C. Muribelii. Editor and Publisher. Minatore Italiano, Italian newspaper.

M. J. Kokkonen, Publisher. Silrtolainen. Finnish newspaper.

C. J. Larson. Editor and Publisher. Minnesota State Tidning, Swedish newspaper.

M. Latro, Publisher. The Patrie, Greek newspaper.

Ch. Damasius. Editor and Publisher. Saloniki. Greek newspaper.

Claudet Dunlap, Publisher. Svenska Posten, Swedish newspaper.

Isador S. Horwitz. Editor and Publisher. Milwauker Wochenblat. Jewish newspaper.

Jehiel D. Liebling, Editor and Publisher. Chicago Jewish Times.

Dr. Daz Novak, Editor and Publisher. Sipy. Bohemian newspaper.

S. Margolies, Editor and Publisher. The Jewish World.

Swan J. Turnblad, Editor and Publisher. Svenska Amerikanska Posten. Swedish newspaper.

Alessandro Mastro Valerio. Editor. La Tribuna Italiana, Italian newspaper.

Stanley P. Tananevicz, Ed. and Publisher. Katalikas. Lithuanian newspaper.

J. Worzalla. Editor and Publisher. Gwiazda Polarna, Polish newspaper

K. Gugis. Publisher. Naujienos. Lithuanian newspaper.

W. B. Wingein, Editor. Nya Wecko Posten, Swedish newspaper.

Joseph A. Trojan. Editor and Publisher. Nove Smery. Bohemian newspaper.

Erik Dahlhiolm, Editor, Veckobladet. Swedish newspaper.

James J. Van Pernis, Editor. De Neuwe Courant. Hollandish newspaper.

Louis Novak, Publisher, St. Louiske Listy. Bohemian newspaper.

V. Giuliano. Editor and Publisher. La Tribuna Italiano d'America. Italian newspaper.

J. F. Strass, Editor and Publisher. Fremad, Norwegian newspaper.

F. A. Emenson. Editor and Publisher. Iron County News, Italian newspaper.

Koloman Kaldor. Editor and Publisher. St Louis Es Videke, Hungarian newspaper.

A. Langeland. Publisher. Onze Toecomst. Hollandish newsppaer.

George Kemeny. Editor and Publisher. Dongo, Hungarian newspaper.

Heyrmar Kuypers, Editor and Publisher. De Volksstem, Hollandish newspaper.

Philip Gadink. Publisher, Glasilo, Slovenian newsppaer.

Andrew G. Johnson. Ediotr and Publisher. Svenska Folkete Tidning, Swedish newspaper.

N. Eripodi, Editor and Publisher. La Stella, Italian newspaper.

E. L. Mengshod, Editor and Publisher. Gaa Paa. Norwegian newspaper.

J. N. Zazzara, Editor and Publisher. New Guide, Italian newspaper.

John Soukup, Publisher. Vlastenec. Bohemian newspaper.

S. H. Worzalla, Editor and Publisher. Rolnik. Polish newspaper.

Emil Seamporrino, Editor. L'Intemcrato, Italian newspaper.

George H. Kaufman, Publisher. The Jewish Journal

Rev. R. Klafkowski. Editor. Ognisko Domowe, Polish newspaper.

F. Hurop. Editor and Publisher, Social-Demokraten. Danish newspaper.

Tarcai Luje, Publisher. Vilagossag. Hungarian newspaper.

J. G. Geguzis, Publisher, Keleivis, Lithuanina newspaper.

Alexander Gumberg, Publisher. Novy Mir. Russian newspaper.

J. A. Adams, Editor and Publisher. Ill Corriere. Italian newspaper.

Publisher, La Voce del Popolo, Italian newspaper, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph B. Polonsky, Editor. Russian Life.

Prof. John De Iori, Editor. Scintilla Elettrica, Italian newspaper.

Francu Roman. Publisher. Desteaptate Romane, Roumanian newspaper.

John Matlocha, Editor. Rovnost Ludu, Slovak newspaper

O. N Verenius, Publisher. Svenska Monitoren, Swedish newspaper.

P. S. Lambros, Publisher. The Greek Star. Greek newspaper.

H. H. D. Langereis. Publisher. Holland Farmer, Hollandish newspaper.

Gust. Beigquist. Manager. Svenska Amerikanska Tribunen, Swedish newspaper.

Rev. R. L. Haan, Publisher. De Boodschapper, Hollandish newspaper.

A. Khouri & E. Yazdak, Publishers. Fatat Boston. Syrian newspaper.

Felix Nylund, Publisher. Uusi Kotimaa, Finnish newspaper.

H. H. D. Langereis. Publisher. De Huisvriend, Hollandish newspaper.

Joseph Cesaick. Manager. Glasnik, Slovenian newspaper.

I. H. Uusaker, Manager. Fram. Norwegian newspaper.

I. Haduch, Manager. Zorza, Polish newspaper.

Gust. Beigquist, Manager. Duluth Posten, Swedish newspaper.

Hyman Liderman. Publisher. Daily Jewish Cali, Jewish newspaper.
F. E. Macha. Editor. Drubeznicke Noviny. Bohemian newspaper.
Marco A. Russo, Editor. L'Alba, Italian newspaper.
H. P. Oggel & Son, Publishers. De Volksvriend, Hollandish newspaper.
D. Moldovan, Publisher. Romanul, Roumanian newspaper.
Joseph L. Van Lancker. Manager. Gazzette von Moline. Flemish newspaper.
Rev. Caesar Tomaszewski. Publisher. Wielkopolanin, Polish newspaper.
W. Ayer, Editor and Manager. Reform, Norwegian newspaper.
H. H. D. Langereis, Publisher. Het Ideaal, Hollandish newspaper.
Arpad Tarnocy, Publisher. Akroni Hirlap. Hungarian newspaper.
Edward Caffaro. Publisher. Il Lavaratore Italiano, Italian newspaper.
Henry Bengtson. Editor. Svenska Socialisten, Swedish newspaper.
Henry Morris. Publisher. Volkswaechter, Yiddish newspaper.
Philip M. Ksycki, Publisher. Echo Niedzielne. Polish newspaper.
Gt. Hagen, Publisher. Vesterheimen, Norwegian newspaper.
B. T. Tarkanyi, Publisher. Pgh Hungarian Herald, Hungarian newspaper.
H. F. Johnson & Co.. Publishers. Pelias Weekblad, Hollandish newspaper.
M. Kangas, Publisher. Laimen Sanomia. Finnish newspaper.
C. S. Papa, Publisher. La Tribuna Italiana, Italian newspaper.
Goldberg & Ruppin, Publishers. Texas Jewish Herald, English-Jewish newspaper.
J. E. Perrier. Business Manager. Le Lynnois, French newspaper.
M. Kangas. Publisher. Aura, Finnish newspaper.
Dr. Paola Parin, Publisher. Il Movimento. Italian newspaper.
D. Schram, Publisher. De Standaard, Hollandish newspaper.
Gust. Falk, Publisher. Moline Tribun. Swedish newspaper.
Joseph & R. A. Nicolais, Publishers. La Lega Italiana. Italian newspaper.
Rev. S. Byuzynskyi. Publisher. Sojuz, Ruthenian newspaper.
M. Kangas, Publisher. Amerikan Suometar, Finnish newspaper.
Leon Kamaiky, Publisher. Jewish Daily News
N. N. Ronning. Manager. Ungdomens Ven, Norwegian newspaper..
Sarasohn & Sons. Jewish Gazette.
E. Severin. Manager. Texas Posten, Swedish newspaper.
J. Worzallas' Sons, Publishers. Rolnik. Polish newspaper.
M. Strizzi, Managing Editor. Il Sole, Italian newspaper.
Y. C. Kastmas & Emil J. Bonde, Publishers. Svansk-Amerikanska Familj Journalen, Swedish newspaper.
Frank Mancini. Publisher. Il Risveglio, Italian newspaper.
Z. Stefanowicz. Publisher. Nowiny Aexaskie. Polish newspaper.
M. Kangas, Publisher. Lasten Lehti, Finnish newspaper.
Ralph Ludovici, Publisher. La Stella del Texas, Italian newspaper.
Victor Cruz, Publisher. El Correo Mexicano, Spanish newspaper.
M. Jachetta. Publisher. Il Vindice. Italian newspaper.
N. N. Roninve. Publisher. Kvindens Magasin, Norwegian newspaper.
Garcia & Maestas. Publishers. El Faro, Spanish newspaper.
Giuseppe Mapelli, Publisher. La Capitale, Italian newspaper.
B. Downorowicz, Editor and Publisher. Gazeta Handlowa. Polish newspaper.
C. P. Lanza, Publisher. Il Progresso. del New England, Italian newspaper.
L. Stefano. Manager. Hrvatska, Croatian newspaper
Jose De La Campa Gonzales, Publisher. Heraldo Dominical, Spanish newspaper.
A. Vierti, Publisher. L'Italo--Americano. Italian newspaper.
Jewish Publishing Co., Publishers. True Voice. Yiddish newspaper.
A. C. Torres, Editor. El Defensor del Pueblo. Spanish newspaper.
Leo Wise & Co., Publishers. Chicago Israelite, Jewish-English newspaper.
Louis Albi, Publisher. Il Roma. Italian newspaper.
N. F. Galleyo, Publisher. El Fenix. Spanish newspaper.
P. O. Thorson, Publisher. Normanden. Norwegian newspaper.
William J. Solomon, Publisher. Hebrew Standard.
Joseph Novak, Publisher. Americky Obean, Bohemian newspaper.
Louis E. Annijo. Publisher. El Independiente, Spanish newspaper.
Felix Lepore. Publisher. La Nazione, Italian newspaper.
A. C. Miera. Publisher. La Union del Pueblo, Spanish newspaper.
Blas Fraucha, Publicher. El Combate, Spanish newspaper.
Blas Fraucha, Publisher. Wagon Mound Pantagraph, Spanish-Englesh newspaper.
A. C. Bertolini, Publisher. Il Corriere Italiano, Italian newspaper.

Otto Rydman. Publishe.r Utah-Korrespondenten, Swedish newspaper.
William Milano, Publisher. La Gazzetta, Italian newspaper.
Starados Zabor, Editor & Publisher. Elore, Hungarian newspaper.
John Matlocha, Editor. Rovnost Ludu. Slovak newspaper.
O. N. Verenius, Publisher. Svenska Monitoren. Swedish newspaper.
P. S. Lambros. Publisher. The Greek Star, Greek newspaper.
H. M. D. Langereis, Publisher. Holland Farmer. Hollandish newspaper.
Gust. Beigquist, Manager. Svenska Amerikanska Tribunen, Swedish newspaper.
Rev. R. L. Haan, Publisher. De Boodschapper. Hollandish newspaper.
A. Khouri & E. Yazbak, Publishers. Fatat Boston. Syrian newspaper.
Felix Nyland, Publisher. Uusi Kotimaaa. Finnish newspaper.
H. H. D. Langereis, Publisher. De Huisvriend. Hollandish newspaper.
Joseph Cesaick, Manager. Glasnik. Slovenian newspaper.
I H. Ulsaker, Mnaager. Fram. Norwegian newspaper.
I. Haduch, Manager. Zorza. Polish newspaper.
Gust. Beigquist, Manager. Duluth Posten, Swedish newspaper.
Hymen Liderman, Publisher. Daily Jewish Call. Jewish newspaper.
F. E. Macha. Editor. Drubeznicke Noviny, Bohemian newspaper.
Marco A. Russo, Editor. L'Alba. Italian newspaper.
H. P. Oggel & Son, Publishers. De Volksvriend, Hollandish newspaper.
D. Moldovan, Publisher. Romanul. Roumanian newspaper.
Joseph L. Van Lancker, Manager. Gazzette von Moline. Flemish newspaper.
Rev. Caesar Tomaszewski, Publisher. Wielkopolanin. Polish newspaper.
W. Ayer, Editor & Manager. Reform, Norwegian newspaper.
H. H. D. Langereis, Publisher. Het Ideaal. Hollandish newspaper.
Arpad Tarnocy, Publisher. Akroni Hirlap. Hungarian newspaper.
Edward Caffaro, Publisher. Il Lavoratore Italiano. Italian newspaper.
Henry Bengtson, Editor. Svenska Socialisten, Swedish newspaper.
Henry Morris, Publisher. Volkswaechter. Yiddish newspaper.
Philip M. Ksycki, Publisher. Echo Niedzielne. Polish newspaper.
Gt. Hagen, Publisher. Vesterheimen. Norwegian newspaper.
B. T. Tarkanyi, Publisher. Pgh Hugarian Herald, Hungarian newspaper.
H. F. Johnson & Co., Publishers. Laimen Saonmia. Finnish newspaper.
M. Kangas, Publisher. Laimen Sanomia, Finnish newspaper
C. S. Papa, Publisher. La Tribuna Italiana. Italian newspaper.
Goldberg & Ruppin, Publishers. Texas Jewish Herald. English-Jewish newspaper.
J. E. Perrier, Business Manager. Le Lynnois, French newspaper.
M. Kangas, Publisher. Aura. Finnish newspaper.
D. Paolo Parin, Publisher. Il Movimento, Italian newspaper.
D. Schram, Publisher. De Standaard. Hollandish newspaper.
Gust. Falk, Publisher. Moline Tribun, Swedish newspaper.
Joseph & R. A. Nicolais, Publishers. La Lega Italiana. Italian newspaper.
Rev. S. Byczynskyi, Publisher. Sojuz. Ruthenian newspaper.
M. Kangas, Publisher. Amerikan Suometar. Finnish newspaper.
Leon Kamaiky, Publisher. Jewish Daily News.
N. N. Ronning, Manager. Ungdcmens Ven, Norwegian newspaper.
Sarasohn & Sons. Jewish Gazette.
E. Severin. Manager. Texas Posen, Swedish newspaper.
J. Worzallas' Sons. Publishers. Rolnik, Polish newspaper.
M. Strizzi. Managing Edior. Il Sole, Italian newspaper.
Y. C. Kastmas & Emil J. Bonde, Publishers. Svensk-Amerikanska Familj Journalen, Swedish newspaper.
Frank Mancini, Publisher. Il Risveglio, Italian newspaper.
Z. Stefanowicz. Publisher. Nowiny Texaskie, Polish newspaper.
M. Kangas. Publisher. Lasten Lehti. Finnish newspaper.
Ralph Ludovici, Publisher. La Stella del Texas, Italian newspaper.
Victor Cruz, Publisher. El Correo Mexicano, Spanish newspaper.
M. Jachetta, Publisher. Il Vindice. Italian newspaper.
N. N. Ronlnve, Publisher. Kvindens Magasin. Norwegian newspaper
Garcia & Maestas. Publishers. El Faro, Spanish newspaper
Giuseppe Mapelli, Publisher. La Capitale, Italian newspaper
B. Downorowicz. Editor & Publisher. Gazeta Handlowa, Polish newspaper.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with David Lamar?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with Jeremiah O'Leary?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I never saw him in my life. I saw him mentioned in the newspapers.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with the Labor's Peace Council?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never known it existed until I saw it in the newspapers.

Maj. HUMES. You knew that the propaganda they were carrying on was included in this appeal, did you not?

Mr HAMMERLING. I did not.

Maj. HUMES. Your purpose was to prevent the manufacture of munitions, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I had nothing to do with it.

Maj. HUMES. But you wrote this advertisement, or helped to write it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was there with them, but I had nothing else to do with it.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know Henry Martin?

Mr HAMMERLING. Never heard of him. Where is he from?

Capt. LESTER. Associated with Lamar

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never heard of him.

Maj. HUMES. Now, Mr. Hammerling, in the American Leader—what contract did you have with the other writers besides Andreae for the articles that appeared in the Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We just had three paid contributors.

Maj. HUMES. Who were they?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ira Bennett, of Washington, and L. B. Namier.

Maj. HUMES. Was George Creel one of your contributors?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never.

Maj. HUMES. I notice an article by him.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am not acquainted with it. It may have been put in in my absence. I would have sworn that I never saw it. Are you sure it is there?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have not seen it.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with George Sylvester Viereck?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have only seen his name in the paper.

Maj. HUMES Have you ever had any business transactions with him of any kind?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have never seen outside of the papers, Major.

Maj. HUMES. You are familiar with the periodical the Fatherland, are you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of what I saw in the papers. I have not read it.

Maj. HUMES. It is a German periodical?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is what I understand.

Maj. HUMES. Do you not know it was English?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I never saw it.

Senator NELSON. You have never seen the Fatherland in New York City?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator NELSON. You must be blind a part of the day.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I may be. I think I have enough papers to see without the Fatherland.

Maj. HUMES. And you never had any business transactions with it at all?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. Did you have any arrangement with Viereck by which he was to republish any articles in the Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not, sir.

Maj. HUMES. I call your attention to the issue of the Fatherland of May 5, 1915, and show you an article to discourage the traffic in arms and munitions, by Hon. Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and ask you what agreement you had—what arrangement you made—for the publication?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Myself—no, sir. Right here is the statement "Everything contained in this is not copyrighted and can be republished by anybody." It does not need any arrangement at all.

Maj. HUMES. I call your attention to the statement that the article is published by the courtesy of the American Leader. That is the heading under which it is printed.

Mr HAMMERLING. Mr. Nagel may have printed it. We did not print it.

Maj. HUMES. But they were reprinted in the Fatherland—the articles that appeared in the American Leader.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. If there is a general consent to republish articles from the Leader, that statement is unnecessary, that it is published by the courtesy of the Leader.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Many publications republish like we do from others, and from us.

Maj. HUMES. You did publish, and paid a contributing editor to write in the spring of 1915 in the Leader about the time this appeal was put out, an article advocating the same things as this advertisement was advocating, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Major, Mr. Nagel, when he agreed to act as our contributor, was understood fully at the time as an ex-member of the cabinet of the United States, that we would not interfere with what he wrote, and we never did.

Maj. HUMES. And was he confined to any particular subject?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; absolutely not.

Maj. HUMES. Did you always publish everything that the contributing editor sent in to you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To the best of my knowledge, yes; the ones we paid for.

Maj. HUMES. I call your attention to the American Leader of November 22, to an article by Nagel on the traffic in arms and munitions. Does not that article carry the same sentiment that is embraced in the "Appeal to the American People"?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have not seen it.

Maj. HUMES. Do you not read the American Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do, but I do not remember every week nor every article. Mr. Nagel, I think, should take the responsibility, because of the arrangement we had with him.

Maj. HUMES. How much did you pay him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. $125 an article.

Maj. HUMES. And how frequently did his articles appear?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Pretty nearly every issue.

Maj. HUMES. Your magazine is a weekly?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Semimonthly.

Maj. HUMES. And he got $125 cash for each article?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Did John Koren contribute any articles?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember now. I do not think so, Senator.

Maj. HUMES. Does it strike you that there is anything peculiar about the fact that this article appears in the American Leader in April and the same article appears in the Fatherland at the same time that this appeal goes out to the American people?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I never suspected. I thought Mr. Nagel was an American, as honest as any that I know of in the United States, so his articles when he sent them in were printed, to the best of my knowledge. Of course Mr. Caldwell had charge of that department most of the time.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with Stephen Brosevich?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never heard of him.

Maj. HUMES. He was formerly managing editor or something on Mr. Zotti's paper.

Mr. HAMMERLING. There are so many of those fellows, I do not remember him.

Maj. HUMES. You do not remember him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that Mr. Brosevich came to Washington and had a conference with Dr. Dumba, the Austrian representative, and came back to you with a letter of introduction or something from Dumba, and that you had him start a paper by investing $500?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If it can be produced then——

Maj. HUMES (interposing). Just answer the question.

Mr. HAMMERLING. False; I want never to leave Washington, if that is true. This is going a little too far I think it is terrible that such blackmailing be admitted in this high body—the highest legislative body on earth—that such a crime could be produced. I want only the facts on this thing.

Senator OVERMAN. Just answer the question without remarks.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I know, but it puts my life out of me that such things should be said.

Maj. HUMES. Do you remember on one occasion when you bundled up four bunches of papers and sent them up to your house to be burned?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false. Can I answer this question?

Maj. HUMES. Go ahead.

Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1913 we moved our office from the World Building to the Woolworth Building, and it takes a few carloads of stuff to clean out our place twice a year. It takes about two carloads to clean out the papers. But when we moved our records like orders that we received from clients and things, we had previously had one of our employees steal some of our records, so that instead of leaving them in the World Building to burn up, as the

superintendent said it was against the rules of building to do so, the manager of the Mansfield, where I lived, said that we could take them there and burn them up.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that when these papers were taken to your house to be destroyed you discovered that the house was being heated other than by a furnace and that it was impossible to burn them, and you saidyou would take care of them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know anything about that. The building is still standing there, and the manager would be glad to tell you if he remembers.

Maj. HUMES. In 1915 and 1916 did you not have a good deal of correspondence with a man named Heinrich, of Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. What became of that correspondence?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think it is there.

Maj. HUMES. In 1915?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If 1915, it is not there. We keep only one year's papers.

Maj. HUMES. We subpoenaed the correspondence with brewers or anyone in connection with the propaganda.

Mr. HAMMERLING. We have hundres of people that we deal with.

Maj. HUMES. Where is the correnspondence you had with Paap?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It must be in the office. I was not asked to bring it.

Maj. HUMES. You were asked to bring it.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not understand so.

Maj. HUMES. Paap is a brewer, is he not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think he was an advertising manager of some concern. I did not know his business.

Maj. HUMES. You did not know his business?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He owns an interest in a brewery.

Maj. HUMES. We subpoenaed the correspondence you had had with brewers, did we not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was not in Paap's name. I would be glad to bring it.

Maj. HUMES. You also know that he is president of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association, do yo not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To-day, maybe. I did not know it at that time. I do not think he was. I understood a man named Schmidt was president.

Maj. HUMES. Why did you insist on the Rumely money being paid in cash?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I never did anything of the kind. He handed me the money in cash. Nothing of the kind. If anybody says so, it is false.

Maj. HUMES. Did it not strike you as a rather peculiar thing that $100,000 cash currency should be given you instead of a check, in the ordinary course of a man's business?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To tell you the truth, it did. I was so glad to get the advertisement that the money looked better than the check.

Maj. HUMES. What was the company that Rumely was president of?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The Rumely Co., a $30,000,000 corporation.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not know at that time that the company was in the hands of a receiver?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; but he was such a big man I had no reason to suspect.

Maj. HUMES. What entry of this transaction did you make on your books?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Entry?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I turned over the money to the treasurer.

Maj. HUMES. How did you have it charged on your books?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Charged to Rumely.

Maj. HUMES. To Rumely personally?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And what is your practice with reference to your books; do you destroy them every year?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Every year. I do not have anything to do with that. It is the regular custom in New York business houses, and especially advertising, to throw out the paper that they are through with every year.

Maj. HUMES. Do you destroy your ledger records?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We do not keep a ledger.

Maj. HUMES. So you even destroy your financial records and all the records you have on the receipt and disbursement of money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The vouchers show this.

Maj. HUMES. But it does show receipt of money.

Mr. HAMMERLING. But we have a card, which I showed you. Our system is accepted by accountants that it is all right.

Maj. HUMES. Was it not one of the stipulations that you had with Rumely that the transaction was not to appear on the books?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false, if anyone made such a statement.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever know a man by the name of Horowitz, over in Scranton?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Wilkes-Barre; Joseph Horowitz. He is dead

Maj. HUMES. What were your relations with him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He was a very high-grade man. I had a great respect for him—if it is the same Horowitz. He was in the foreign-exchange business.

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is the same man.

Maj. HUMES. You and he were very close friends?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I liked him: he was a very high-grade man, in my judgment. I understand he died two or three years ago.

Maj. HUMES. Now tell us about the transaction between you and Mr. Houston when you made the donation of $5,000.

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you will pardon me (referring to certain papers) I want to recall the transaction. I was asked some time during the year 1917 by Mr. Houston to serve on a committee of 17, on the advertising board, and naturally I accepted. I was in Chicago at the time and came back and attended a meeting—a couple of meetings.

Senator OVERMAN. What Houston is this?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Herbert Houston, the partner of the ex-Ambassador to England, Mr. Page, connected with World's Work.

And while on this committee, as the gentlemen have no doubt read the correspondence, you notice that I contributed only $5,000. I heard that the thing was not as represented, and sent in and found out through the Treasury Department that this committee was not a Government committee, that they had nothing to do with it, and did not want to recognize it, for the reason that they wanted to get money from the Government for paid advertisements. I understand from Mr. Houston—the correspondence corroborates my statement—that it was not a Government institution and therefore I did not have any right to contribute this money from my company—besides the State laws of New York did not permit it—and I did it in haste, and I asked this money back. I finally turned the money back to the company and Mr. Houston paid me back $4,200, and the balance I finally contributed so as to get rid of it.

Maj. HUMES. The reason I am asking about this, Mr. Hammerling, is that I want to clear the thing up.

Mr. HAMMERLING. We finally got the money back, and here is what we spent it for. (Indicating.) We took a page in the New York Times, the Sun, World, Tribune, and Chicago—I do not remember whether it was in the Tribune or the Examiner—and the Cleveland Plain Dealer, some name like that, eight of our papers, and not only spent this money from the agency, but spent $3,200, to show the American people what the foreign-language papers were doing with the Liberty Loan. That is all I can answer on the Houston question, Major, unless you want to go into details. I would have to look it over.

Maj. HUMES. Now, Mr. Hammerling, I want to try to refresh your recollection on two or three matters. Is it not a fact that you first returned to Austria about 1893?

Mr. HAMMERLING. 1893? No, sir; it was not.

Maj. HUMES. About 1893?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never.

Maj. HUMES. And did you not at that time seek the father of the girl that you married, saying that you wanted to marry her so that you could escape the draft in Austria?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Utterly false.

Maj. HUMES. And did you not then go into the Austrian Army?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. When I was taken in there, when I was called, I was laid up with an abscess, and they put me in a hospital and I went to the hospital; never in the army.

Maj. HUMES. You were in the service for a while?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not a day.

Maj. HUMES. You left on a furlough and came back while on a furlough?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And you were on a furlough when you were married?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And did not the Austrian Government notify you after some little time, after your furlough had expired?

Mr. HAMMERLING. And I came right here.

Maj. HUMES (continuing). That if you did not appear you would be prosecuted?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You borrowed the money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not have to borrow any money.

Maj. HUMES. You had money at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I had enough. I told you that I hired myself out.

Maj. HUMES. How old were you at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I was about 27. It was either in 1896 or 1897.

Maj. HUMES. What are the ages of compulsory military service in Austria?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Between 21 and 23 at that time.

Maj. HUMES. Then, if you were 26 or 27, how did they happen to call you for military service?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that when they want to examine you, and you are sick, they may call you any time. It depends on the condition of the regiment to which you are assigned.

Maj. HUMES. You went from your home to Bremen, Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. When you were in Bremen you communicated with your wife and told her how she could find out where you had gone?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember it.

Maj. HUMES. And did you not leave word there that you had gone to South America?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false. She knew as much where South America was as I did where Jerusalem was.

Maj. HUMES. Now, is it not a fact that your wife came to this country about 1897?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not have the year exactly, Major. I told you she came after I did. You just said 1897 or 1898.

Maj. HUMES. I am accepting your dates up to this time. I am asking you about some other dates. Was it not in 1897 that your wife came to this country and you found out that she was living in Philadelphia, and did you not write to her from Honolulu?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did, yes, sir; and I came right here; but I do not remember the year.

Maj. HUMES. She had been in Philadelphia about six months when you notified her that you were in Honolulu?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and I came right away.

Maj. HUMES. And about three months after that you came and joined them in Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did not your father-in-law send you the railroad ticket from San Francisco to Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Are you on friendly terms with your father-in law?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think not.

Maj. HUMES. Are you on friendly terms with your brother-in law?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The worst blackmailer that ever lived.

Maj. HUMES. Your associates seem all to be blackmailers.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; that is what some of them were.

Maj. HUMES. How did you happen to be friendly with them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was not. That is the misfortune. You gentlemen do not know the kind of people that exist in this country.

If you deal with 2,000 people, and you find 3 or 4 of that kind, it is not so bad.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not, in 1904, tell your wife and her family that you were there at Wilkes-Barre, and that you were going to live with them in Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Will you say you did or did not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not buy a house in Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Where was that house?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I bought two; one on Spruce Street and one of them near the park. I do not remember the street, Major.

Maj. HUMES. And you opened an office in Philadelphia, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. What was your business?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not an office. I bought some interest in a lubricating company.

Maj. HUMES. In a lubricating company?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. How long did you engage in this business?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I was there a year and a half or so, but I was not running the business. I was interested. I was an officer in the company.

Maj. HUMES. After engaging in the business in Philadelphia for some time——

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was still keeping my home in Wilkes-Barre.

Maj HUMES. You maintained two homes?

Mr HAMMERLING. I always had only one home, Wilkes-Barre

Maj. HUMES. You were engaged in business in Philadelphia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was not; I was coming to Philadelphia to see—I was interested in this lubricating company.

Maj. HUMES. Then some short time afterward you went back to Austria and Germany, did you not—or went to Europe, in other words—about 1905?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went to Europe the first time I could after 1908, after the amnesty, as they would have taken me into the army before.

Senator NELSON. You went to Galicia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I could not go there without that paper being passed first. But I think I was in Italy and the other parts of Europe before.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that before you ever went to Europe on that occasion, your wife pointed out to you that you could not go to Austria because you were a political offender, and did you not say to her that you were not afraid and that you had your discharge, and did you not pull it out of your pocket and show it to her that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false.

Maj. HUMES. When you went back you went to Carlsbad, among other places?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did, sir. This was in 1909 or 1910.

Maj. HUMES. How long were you over there on that trip?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About three months or three and a half months.

Maj. HUMES. And when you came back you told your wife that you wanted to sell out and go back to Austria—wanted to leave the United States—did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Well, was that your sentiment when you came back?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Was that the time you acquired this estate in Austria?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; in 1911.

Senator NELSON. May I ask a question there? How big is that estate?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About 600 acres.

Senator NELSON. Have you got tenants running it for you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. I had had my own men running it.

Senator NELSON. You hired them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. Had a manager there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. This is all under cultivation?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. What is it worth?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, before the war they claimed it was worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

Maj. HUMES. Have you ever said that it was worth half a million?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Never said that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. When you came back from Austria did you not tell your wife that you had enough money to live for the rest of your life, and that you had no love for this country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Absolutely false. Is this her statement, Major?—pardon me.

Maj. HUMES. That does not make any difference, although it does not happen to be.

Mr. HAMMERLING. If it is my brother-in-law, you want to look out and see what he is before you take him seriously.

Maj. HUMES. He is a blackmailer, is he?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; one of the worst kind

Maj. HUMES. At that time, after you came back you sent your wife back to Austria, did you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. She went back for her vacation.

Maj. HUMES. And you sold your house in Philadelphia at that time, and you told her at that time that you wanted time to wind up your business in this country, and then you would join her?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is absolutely false.

Maj. HUMES. You did follow her, did you? You went over shortly after that and stayed over there a little while and then came back again?

Mr. HAMMERLING. What year was that?

Maj. HUMES. I do not know. That is what I am asking you.

Mr. HAMMERLING. She went over there in 1911, when I bought that place.

Maj. HUMES. When you bought her a place?

Mr. HAMMERLING. When I bought her that farm; yes.

Maj. HUMES. She went over at that time?

Mr HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. After you bought a home in Brooklyn, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not after that; no. I bought a house in Brooklyn before that.

Maj. HUMES. You lived there a couple of years after that, after you and your wife came back from Austria, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not go to Austria.

Maj. HUMES. You went over after she went over?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; that was after I sold the house in Brooklyn.

Maj. HUMES. After you both went to Austria, did you not live in Brooklyn for a couple of years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. After I came back?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Maj. HUMES. When did you live in Brooklyn for those couple of years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think in 1909 and 1910.

Maj. HUMES. Was that before your wife went to Austria?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. I know, according to when I sent my boys. I sent the boys to school in England at the same time, seven years ago.

Maj HUMES. Did you not send your wife to Austria twice, once before you acquired this estate and then once after you acquired it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think she went over a couple of times with the children to a summer resort.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not say to her that you would arrange your business in this country so you could live in Austria and attend to it from there?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Attend to it here?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And you say that you had authority to sign the names of all these foreign newspapers, and that you have the record of it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Every one of them, but outside of yourself or any one you would designate, I would not leave them here.

Maj. HUMES. I want you to find them and put them in order, so that we can look at them. Have you got them in the order in which the names appear?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think so.

Maj. HUMES. All right. We will check them over when we get leisure.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am willing to stay here all night if you want to, to tell every name, until every name is verified on this list that I have there. Of course, I am appearing continuously, I think for six or eight months anyhow. I could stay all night if you want me to.

Senator OVERMAN. It is nearly 6 o'clock, and I think we had better adjourn until half past 10 to-morrow. How long will it take you to finish with this witness?

Maj. HUMES. I do not think it will take a great while longer. I would like to check over a great mass of stuff and see if it has been covered. I do not think it will take very long to finish with him in the morning.

Senator OVERMAN. Then we will adjourn until half-past 10 to-morrow morning.

(Accordingly, at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., the committee adjourned until Wednesday, December 4, 1918, at 10.30 a. m.)

BREWING AND LIQUOR INTEREST AND GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m. in room 226, Senate Office Building, Senator Lee S. Overman presiding.

Present: Senators Overman (chairman), King, Wolcott, Sterling, and Nelson.

Senator OVERMAN. You may proceed, Maj. Humes.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LOUIS N. HAMMERLING—Resumed.

Mr. HAMMERLING. With your permission may I correct a statement?

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling wants to correct a statement he made yesterday.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I made a statement yesterday about when I found out that I was born in 1870 instead of 1874; and last night I was thinking, and I found a card on which is written the date, the card being dated June 9, 1917, about a year and a half ago.

Maj. HUMES. And the card you use to refresh your recollection is of the military enrollment of the State of New York?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. That was made in June, 1917?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did you secure that information as to the date of your birth just at that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About that time.

Maj. HUMES. What called it to your attention at that particular time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They told me that I should not make an affidavit.

Maj. HUMES. Who told you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. My relatives told me not to make any affidavit.

Maj. HUMES. Not to make any affidavit; and then when they told you to make no affidavit, what investigation did you make as to your correct age?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went to my uncle and he told me that.

Maj. HUMES. You went to your uncle, and your uncle is your authority for the statement that you were born in 1870 instead of 1874?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Then this investigation, resulting in making you four years older than you thought you were, came about as the result of a prospective military enrollment?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I beg your pardon—for the reason that my sister, who comes from the second mother of my father's marriage, is 45 years old, and she lives in New York and has 3 children.

Maj. HUMES. But you made this investigation because of a prospective military enrollment?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; they made me do it. They asked me to do it.

Maj. HUMES. Your family made you do it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. You were not interested in it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No.

Senator OVERMAN. You knew how old you were when you came here, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I did not. I was too young.

Senator OVERMAN. You were nine years old when you came here?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Senator OVERMAN. And too young to know you were nine years old?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In our country, it is. We have no schools nor any system of education nor anything. I never saw a school in my life.

Senator OVERMAN. You have never been to school?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; never have been.

Maj. HUMES. It was on the theory that you were born in 1874 that you said you were 9 years old when you came to this country, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You must have been 13 or 14 years old, then, if you were born in 1870.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I do not know about that. I always claim I was 9 years old when I came. They would not let me work in the mines. This could be verified.

Maj. HUMES. Here is a paper which I will ask to have marked "Exhibit 1140." Mr. Hammerling, I show you a photostat of a letter signed by you, on the letterhead of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and ask you if that is a letter sent out by you.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Sent out by the association.

Maj. HUMES. And signed by you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. This was a letter sent out in interest of the signatures and support of the foreign-language press, in signing the appeal.

Senator OVERMAN. Suport to what? What is that letter about?

Maj. HUMES. It is a letter that he sent to the foreign-language newspapers to get their consent to sign this appeal.

Senator WOLCOTT. Are you going to make use of it?

Maj. HUMES. I was going to offer it to be printed in the record.

Senator OVERMAN. You are not going to read it?

Maj. HUMES. That depends on the desire of the committee.

Senator OVERMAN. I think you had better read it.

Maj. HUMES. Very well, I will read the letter:

EXHIBIT No. 1140.

Telephone, Barclay 5592—5593. Chicago Office, People's Gas Building. American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Woolworth Building.

NEW YORK, March 27th. 1915.

To the publishers.

MY DEAR SIR: Since August 1st we have made a careful study of the serious and world-wide affect of the dreadful conflict now going on in Europe from every viewpoint and we have come to the conclusion that the 33,000.000 foreign born residents and citizens of the United States, including those of foreign parentage, are directly affected without exception as most of them have their brothers, sisers, parents or relatives in the warring countries. This does not mean that the American people and the American nation as a whole are not gravely affected, but we are more closely linked with the warring nations and are feeling the effects more every day.

We believe that the plea of the widowed mothers, children and orphans of Europe to us should cause us in turn to appeal to the American people, to the American manufacturer of powder and shot and to the workmen engaged in these plants devoted to the manufacture of ammunition of any description to immediately cease manufacturing this powder. shrapnel and bullets destined to destroy our brothers, widow our sisters and mothers and orphan their children. We believe this should cease no matter if the workmen lose their positions as a consequence. The patriotism of the American people, the integrity of he American manufacturer and the honor of the workman are such that we must prove to the world that money soaked with the blood of humanity cannot purchase them.

We, therefore, ask you in the name of humanity. justice and true spirit of neutrality to do everything in your power, through your newspaper, your societies, and your churches to bring about an end to the manufacture, sale and shipping of ammunition of any kind or description to the warring countries for the purpose of destroying and mutilating humanity.

We are preparing an appeal to the American people. manufacturers and workmen in this connection and we are enclosing herewith a blank and ask you to sign it and return to us in the enclosed stamped envelope on behalf of your publication. This work has been undertaken in the name of humanity, a spirit of patriotism and is being supported by small contributions to cover the expenses of the work. We, therefore, ask you to extend the influence of your paper and join us in this laudable undertaking, and we hope that your name will appear as one of the signers of the appeal we are preparing and which is for the preservation of the lives and happiness of our brothers, without regard to creed, color or nationality: they are all our brethren.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS. Inc.
LOUIS HAMMERLING, President.

Now that is the communication that you sent to all of the foreign language press of the country, is it?

Mr. HAMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. As a result of your talk with Dr. Rumely?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. At the time you sent out this letter you knew that this appeal was not being financed by small contributions——

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not know that, Major, if you will pardon me.

Maj. HUMES. Just wait until I finish my question. At the time you sent out this letter you knew that it was not being supported by small contributions that covered the expense of the work, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not.

Maj. HUMES. You knew that the money was to come from Dr. Rumely, didn't you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He said he got it from patriotic Americans.

Senator WOLCOTT. Did you not say yesterday that he said he got it from rich friends?

Mr. HAMMERLING. From patriotic——

Senator WOLCOTT. Friends.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Friends, or Americans.

Senator WOLCOTT. Did you not testify here yesterday that he told you that they were wealthy people who were putting up this money?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If I said it, I said it.

Senator OVERMAN. Did you get any small contributions in response to this letter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We did not; no, sir. All the money we got was from Dr. Rumely.

Senator NELSON. Is this what you had published in your advertising papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The same thing.

Senator NELSON. All over?

Mr. HAMERLING. Yes.

Senator OVERMAN. How many of these foreign newspapers responded to that letter?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think—I really don't know the number.

Senator OVERMAN. What per cent?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The majority. I don't know how many.

Maj. HUMES. I think there were over 400 whose names appear on the appeal.

Senator NELSON. I would like to have a copy of that letter.

Maj. HUMES. We have some extra copies, and I will see that you get a copy of it, Senator.

Senator NELSON. Will you supply me with a set of copies? I want to use them.

Maj. HUMES. We will get the set together for you. Now, Mr. Hammerling, in this letter you also appealed to them to use the influence of their papers and their editorial columns to prevent the manufacture of munitions and theshipment of them, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The letter speaks for itself, Major. The letter was not made out by me; it was made out by Mr. Rumely and myself.

Maj. HUMES. As I understand, you said yesterday that your only interest in this transaction was purely a commercial interest.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is all it was.

Maj. HUMES. As an advertisnig proposition.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is all it was.

Maj. HUMES. Then a portion of the consideration to be given by you, a portion of the service to be rendered by you, was your influence with the foreign-language press of the country, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Shall I answer that?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. The average papers, including the largest in the United States, support their advertisers in different ways. I am simply doing what I learned in this country from the American newspaper people in the way they are doing it. There is hardly an

advertiser who is not asked if he wants something in that paper when he advertises.

Maj. HUMES. Then your practice in conducting your advertising business is to undertake to use your influence to deliver the editorial support of the paper to the advertisers, no matter who the advertisers are. Is that correct?

M. HAMMERLING. It is, in a general proposition, Major.

Maj. HUMES. You say that is a common practice?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I mean as a whole. Many papers also will say many things, if their business manager would not have to consult with the editors.

Maj. HUMES. You did use your influence to furnish the editorial support of the papers in consideration for the advertising which was being furnished?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not furnish any editorial support in my life to anybody.

Maj. HUMES. I said your influence to secure editorial support.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't know.

Maj. HUMES. That letter appeals for that support, does it not? Now, Mr. Hammerling, you made a statement to the Alien Property Custodian in regard to this matter, did you not—to Mr. White, who represented the Alien Property Custodian?

Mr HAMMERLING. Over my signature?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't know anything about it.

Maj. HUMES. That is your signature, is it?

Mr. HAMMERLING (after examination). Yes; it is.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not at that time say that you had said to Mr. Rumely, "I also stated that the copy which would go into our papers and be sent out by the association would have to be written by ourselves, to which he agreed"?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; including himself. Yes; he was there. We could not do it without his "O. K."

Maj. HUMES. Then you insisted upon controlling the character and contents of this advertisement when you negotiated this with Mr. Rumely?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that I had the signatures of the papers, and I thought it was my duty to do that. I did not want anything without it.

Maj. HUMES. Then you are absolutely responsible for the contents of this appeal?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't know—whatever you gentlemen say.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Rumely acquiesced in your demand that you prepare the advertisement, did he not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. He was there to prepare it. I did not know anything about that thing.

Senator WOLCOTT. You were all responsible for it, were you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am supposed to be, and I am perfectly willing to take the responsibility, if is put on me. And I want to be punished if it was such a thing as I ought to be punished for.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not also exact as a requirement from Dr. Rumely that this advertisement must be printed in some of the English-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. If this was a purely commerical transaction, why did you require of him that the advertisement be inserted in some English-language papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. For the reason that I did not think we could handle this advertising and accomplish what he wanted to accomplish by putting it simply in our papers.

Maj HUMES. Then your purpose was to pursue a policy that would accomplish the purpose Mr. Rumely had in mind in sending it out?

Mr. HAMMERLING. He was the advertiser. He was an advertiser, that is all I knew about it.

Maj. HUMES. You wanted to assist him in accomplishing your purpose?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Just as people leave it to us to place any business.

Senator OVERMAN. You wanted to put it in the English papers to accomplish the purpose of your advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Of the advertising. It was not my advertising.

Senator OVERMAN. You said you wanted to put it in the English-language papers in order to accomplish your purpose.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not my purpose—his purpose. He wanted this advertising to be placed before the American people, before the people who either manufacture these munitions or the workmen who make them, and, as I stated yesterday, the men who inquired in a few places stated that the majority of them were American-born men who worked in these factories.

Senator NELSON. Why were you anxious to have it in American papers? Why were you anxious to have this published in American papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was not anxious. I simply suggested it.

Senator NELSON. How is that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I told them.

Senator NELSON. I am not asking you what you told him; I am asking you why you were so anxious.

Mr. HAMMERLING. For no particular reason but what I stated.

Senator WOLCOTT. See if I state your position correctly. This man Rumely came to you to get publicity for this idea?

Mr. HAMERLING. Yes.

Senator WOLCOT. And as an expert advertising man you said. "If you want to give it wide publicity, use not only our papers but the English-language papers". Is that the idea?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Exactly. That was the idea I wanted to convey.

Maj. HUMES. Was it not your purpose, in requiring that it should be published in English-language papers, to prevent yourself and the foreign-language press froom being placed in the position of exclusively conducting this particular kind of German propaganda?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. That was not your reason?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir. I had no idea that it was German propaganda. As I said yesterday, and will repeat, if your honored body think I did know it, I want to be punished to the limit, and the first one to be hanged in the United States, and if you don't do it you are not doing your duty, if anybody can prove I had any.

thing to do with any German propaganda. I would be the last man on earth to destroy my home, and I can not stand anything like this.

Senator STERLING. You knew it would have a wider influence if published in the English-language papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. This was a time when advertising was bad, and when that man said he would spend $200,000, I am frank to admit I was so enthused about it that I took it, and I did not give it any thought.

Maj. HUMES. Did you not say that you could not accept the business and undertake this work for $100.000?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; it could not pay the bill.

Maj. HUMES. You insisted on the full $205.000?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, if he had had more—if he could have paid more—I would have asked him to pay more.

Maj. HUMES. And yet you were not so anxious to secure advertising that you were willing to do this advertising unless Dr. Rumely assured you that it would simultaneously appear in English-language papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't think I understand that, Major.

Maj. HUMES. You demanded of Dr. Rumely that he give you absolute assurance that this would appear in English-language papers at the same time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did.

Maj. HUMES. And you did not want this $200.000 worth of advertising badly enough to take the money unless you knew it was going to appear in English-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't see why I didn't want it. The more papers it went in. the more commission we made.

Senator NELSON. How much did you get out of the $205.000?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I got our commission, from 10 to 15 per cent—whatever the papers say.

Senator NELSON. How much in the aggregate?

Mr. HAMMERLING. About $30.000. I should say.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling, you say you only received the commissions. Is it not a fact that you did not pay the foreign-language newspapers of this country as much as $25,000 for the advertising space that they gave you on this?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is absolutely false. Every time I will give just the same answer.

Maj. HUMES. Have you any record to show how much you paid to each one of these papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The papers have it. Every paper has it.

Maj. HUMES. I have a report here from a very considerable number of these papers—from the papers themselves. The ones I have heard from indicate that they have received not to exeed $14,000 for the publication of this advertisment from you. Do you question the accuracy of their report to this committee?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do; yes sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. You are not prepared to say that, are you? You do not know how many papers are represented in these reports?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not. Pardon me. I simply answer that I do not know how many papers there are. Thank you, Senator.

Senator WOLCOTT. Of course, a certain number of papers would not receive over $14,000—five or six papers, say?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. How many foreign-language newspapers were there that received nothing?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't know.

Maj. HUMES. I have here a bundle of a good many of the papers who signed this, who say. in communications addressed to this committee, that they received nothing for the publication of this appeal.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Some of them have not been used; no, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Have you any way of checking to determine whether the information that they are furnishing to this committee is correct?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I have not.

Senator OVERMAN. Have you a list of those that did receive money from you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; we do not have it now.

Senator NELSON. What have you done with the list?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I was saying that every year, when the year is over, like 1916. the records are put away, as long as we are in business.

Maj. HUMES. How does it come that you kept these signed authorizations to sign that appeal, and yet you kept no record of the payments you made to the papers for printing it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. These authorizations, that I kept, I always kept those. Those are the arrangements for everything that we have. We have kept that in our box, so that at any time any papers that say they did not sign it, we always have it in our vaults.

Senator OVERMAN. How did you pay—by check?

Mr. HAMMERLING. By check and cash; just as we always do.

Senator OVERMAN. Whom did you pay by cash?

Mr. Hammerling. I did not do the paying. I don't think I paid one.

Senator OVERMAN. Did you destroy your checks?

Mr. HAMMERLING: No, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. Where are those checks?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We did not pay by checks. We paid with vouchers.

Senator OVERMAN. Vouchers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The voucher system.

Senator OVERMAN. Is the voucher destroyed?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't know if they are there for that year. I don't know.

Maj. HUMES. Here are the so-called authorizations that you have produced, purporting to have been signed by each one of of the newspapers that signed the appeal.

Mr. HAMMERLING. That list; yes.

Maj. HUMES. And that is the only record of any kind that you have preserved of this transaction.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I have the copy, and I have the letter we sent out with it. That is all the thing we kept.

Maj. HUMES. But you kept no record of the financial transaction?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not keep them.

Senator OVERMAN. Did Dr. Albert tell you to make a statement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have to present the bill—the mechanical work connected with that thing cost a great deal of money. Dr. Ru-

mely asked me to hand it in, and I have handed it in to him. I had it ready for him.

Senator OVERMAN. He told you he wanted it sent to Dr. Albert?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; he did not. He introduced me to Dr. Albert.

Maj. HUMES. Did you go on record yourself in favor of this propaganda that you were advertising?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have not had any propaganda at all.

Maj. HUMES. Is not this a propaganda—this appeal?

Mr HAMMERLING. No, sir; I do not call it such.

Maj. HUMES. You do not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you advocate, personally or through your association, an adherence to the embargo that was advocated in the appeal?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not.

Maj. HUMES. You are the editor and publisher of the American Leader, are you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am one; yes.

Maj. HUMES. I show you a copy of the American Leader of April 22, and the leading editorial.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, this here has not been written by me.

Maj. HUMES. It is the leading editorial in the magazine that you own and control, is it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, it is all right—do you mean commenting on it?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. This is done by the editor, Mr. Caldwell: yet I am willing to take the full responsibility.

Maj. HUMES. Do you mean to say you will not assume responsibility for the articles appearing in the Leader?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Jointly, I suppose I have to; I don't know.

Maj. HUMES. I call your attention to this editorial, appearing in the American Leader of April 22. 1915, which I will read to you:

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE EDITORS APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

A truly astounding instance—

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you will pardon me, can interrupt you? I remember Mr. Caldwell bringing that to my attention. He said this editorial appeared in the New York Evening Post, and he asked me if he should copy it, and I said I did not know anything about it. I remember the incident; and, if you will examine the New York Evening Post, you will see that we copied it.

Maj. HUMES. You did not give the New York Evening Post credit for it

Mr. HAMMERLING. We never do.

Maj. HUMES Then you printed it as an original editorial?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I understood so from Mr. Caldwell at the time.

Maj. HUMES. And the purpose of the American Leader was to put out editorial matter that could be copied and used by the foreign-language newspapers of the country, was it not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If they wanted to; yes.

Maj. HUMES. In this editorial you say:

A truly astounding instance of the democratizing effect which residence in this country has upon strangers from foreign lands is the „Appeal to the American people", which a large number of the editors of foreign-language newspapers of this country have signed and caused to be published, in full-page display. in some of their own papers and in the chief papers printed in the English language. It is a fine thing to realize that in this broad, free land members of all of the chief races of the earth can touch shoulders in daily toil and come to know and respect one another. The national hatreds, so natural in Europe, are here largely rubbed away under the leveling influence of our tolerant and liberal institutions. The cosmopolitan character of our population tends to destroy prejudice. Knowledge of a people breeds sympathy and respect for their qualities. We no longer generalize about the Swedes, the Poles, the Germans, or the French. because we have met so many worthy specimens of each, and have come to know that a gentleman is a gentleman the world over no matter what language he speaks; and that a good workman is a good workman no matter what hill or valley of Europe he originally came from.

And, now, when our Government is striving so hard to maintain, officially, a strict neutrality in the present European conflict. it is a fine thing to see so many of the leaders of thought and the shapers of popular opinion among the various language groups of our population come thus voluntarily and frankly out with a plea that the American people, as a whole, attempt to shorten the war, not only by general suggestions offered from time to time to the belligerent peoples, but by a definite and active frogram of our own, calculated to reduce the number of days of strife and misery in this most brutalizing of modern wars. Among the petitioners are Poles. Hungarians. Russians, Italians, French—in fact. members of all the non-English-speaking belligerent nations (except Germany), and with them all the adjacent neutral countries.

But it is significiant fact that the list of signers, while representing all the principal races in this couuntry. does not include the names of the publishers, managers. or editors of all the newspapers which go to make up the foreign-language press. This important fact emphasizes the too-little-known truth that the foreign press of this country is independent in policy and opinion. The papers of the country in each language differ among themselves in their attitude on vital questions and show the same individual independence of thought as do the big American dailies published in the English language.

Now, you published that with a view of having it republished in the foreign-language newspapers, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't know. They can if they want to.

Maj. HUMES. You knew that this appeal was not the result of the independent thought of the foreign-language press, but was inspired by you and Dr. Rumely and prepared by you for their signature and for their publication, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I don't know.

Maj. HUMES. There you presented in that editorial to the public something that you knew was absolutely untrue?

Mr HAMMERLING. I have said how the thing happened, and this Senate committee can verify my statement. May I read from another editorial, which I was accused that it was not written by me, and the editor, Mr. Caldwell, who has been heralded as a Scotchman, has written me this note? I do not want to call any names.

Senator OVERMAN. When was it written?

Mr. HAMMERLING. August 13, 1914.

Senator OVERMAN. You can put in anything that you want.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I will consider it a privilege if you will permit me to do this.

Senator OVERMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I want to state how this came about. When I landed in Breslau, about the 28th of July, 1914, I read in the London Mail, I think, an article about the different crimes Austria had

committed. I made some changes, and I dispatched it immediately to Mr. Caldwell. as I thought it was timely, and Mr Caldwell states in his letter——

Senator WOLCOTT. You mean you sent him an article taken from the London Mail?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; changed to suit our purpose. I will read it. This was the leading editorial that day:

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 156.

Austria's Crimes.

The bloodiest conflict of recorded history is now on. Austria—the ferret of Europe, the chronic disturber of continental peace—has again plunged the civilized countries of Christendom into international warfare. The great English statesman, Gladstone, once asked, „Can anyone put his finger on any spot of the map where Austria has done any good?" But Gladstone died 16 years ago. What would he say of Austria's role during these later years? All over Europe there has been a rapid advance in civilization in which Austria has not fully participated. In diplomacy her ways have been medieval, barbaric. Her present conduct is no exception.

After years of encroachment upon the Serbs. she annexed the Slavic countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1909, without so much as a „thank you". and with Germany's full approbation. During the recent Balkan war, Austria tried once more to set the prime nations of Europe at one another's throats. But masterly diplomacy warded off the catastrophe. Now, hardly has the smoke of the Balkan war cleared from the skies. when Austria trumps up a charge against the small, exhausted state of Serbia. She accuses a whole race of an individual's murderous folly. She sends an imperious ultimatum to Belgrade. The Serbian Government, aware of its own comparative weakness, bows the knee to every condition of the offensive ultimatum save one, viz, that Austrian officials shall sit in the court which is to investigate the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort. To grant Austrian representation, under the circumstances, was to sign Serbia's own death warrant. since Austrian prejudices had already convicted Serbia. Furthermore, Serbia realized that she was not nationally responsible, and could not manfully bring herself to the admission of any such high-handed charge.

On this slim pretext—unprecedented in history—the great dual monarchy invaded depleted Serbia. Never was there such subserviency on the part of a weakened but proud nation: never was there such open violation of the basic usages of modern civilization on the part of a so-called civilized modern power. And, from these slight causes, all the armed strength of Europe is arrayed brother against brother.

And who is to bear the brunt of the war? With all the bourses of the world closed, with the merchant marine of the world nearly at a standstill, with prices soaring and famine staring even neutral countries in the face, who shall pay the piper? The Serbians are fighting the unsought aggression of a hated race; the Russians are supporting their kindred Slavs—but for what are the line-men of the Austrian ranks fighting? What shall they gain, even if they win—but impoverished fields and fortunes and the perpetuation of a mistrusted government?

To begin with, Austria is an artificially constituted empire. The Germanic blood of the ruling class constitutes less than a quarter of the total population, while the Slavic population of Austria numbers 46 per cent of the total inhabitants. Austria is made up of a variety of conflicting and unassimilable peoples—Bohemians, Moravians. Poles, Ruthenians. Croats. Serbs, Slovaks, Morlaks, Bulgarians. Italians. Armenians, Jews, Gypsies (100,000), Magyars. Germans and Roumanians. What can we expect of national unity from this mixture of tongues and nationalities under a government which is unpopular with most of them? For what is the individual contending? What may he hope to reap as a reward save death and further subjection?

Of the outcome of the gigantic slaughter, we can only hazard the possibilities. Among the plausible probabilities are: That France will endeavor to take back Alsace-Lorraine; that Serbia will secure Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as form a union with Montenegro· that these last-named countries, aided by

100,000 seasoned Greek allies, and thousands of Rumanians, will alone be able to hold Austria in check in the fastnesses of the Serbian hills; that Poland will seek this last favorable opportunity to achieve its freedom; that Great Britain will permanently cripple the German fleet, and thus destroy for a half century Germany's naval competition; that Russia will take part of the adjacent Austrian territory; and that there will arise from Austria's ruin a new Slavic union of small states. These loom up only as possibilities. Meanwhile, Italy has chosen wisely in electing to remain neutral, if possible.

One thing seems just now certain—the map of Europe will be fundamentally altered. Germany has bitten off a larger chunk than she can easily chew. Besides, she has alienated a lot of good feeling by disregarding the neutrality of Luxemburg, Belgium and Switzerland, and by invading France before a declaration of war. The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the treaty of 1864, signed in London, and Germany's utter disregard of her obligation in this matter has been the chief factor in dragging unwilling England into the war, thereby jeopardizing all of her marine movements.

The frightful toll of life and property will set Europe back nearly a quarter of a century. Germany has most to lose and seemed rashly willing to risk it. Her 40 years of tremendous industrial advance is now to be robbed of its chief benefits. Never was there waged so ruthlessly unjustifiable a war as the present, and no part of the world will fail to be harmed by its effects. We can be reconciled only by the meager confidence that much peace must follow.

Senator STERLING. From what did you read?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I am reading from the American Leader, the leading editorial.

Senator STERLING. And that is an editorial that appeared, you say, in an English paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It appeared and we changed it. I gave the statistical figures, etc., and sent it in for our papers, for the Leader; yes, sir—made the changes.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling, at the time that was printed in the American Leader you were in Europe, were you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj HUMES. When had you gone to Europe?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I went to Europe in April.

Maj. HUMES. You went there in April?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And you had been in Europe continuously from April up until the time this was printed in the American Leader on the 13th of August

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And you were on the high seas, on your way back to this country, at the time this was printed on the 13th of August?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Here is the authority for it (producing paper).

Maj. HUMES. Now, Mr. Hammerling, at the time that you were in Europe and at the time this was published, Mr. Arthur Gabriel was one of the vice presidents of your company, was he not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Armour Caldwell was the editorial writer?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj HUMES. And is it not a fact that when you came back to this country you took Mr. Caldwell to task for that editorial——

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is absolutely false.

Maj. HUMES (continuing). And threatened to dismiss him if he ever made a repetition of it; and did you not systematically go out to the foreign-language press of the country personally, or have your representatives go out personally, and apologize to them, and

explain that it was written while you were out of the country, and was not a correct expression of your sentiments?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is absolutely false.

Maj. HUMES. You deny that, do you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I deny it. Mr. Caldwell denied it. He brought it to my attention.

Maj. HUMES. And this is a letter that Mr. Caldwell——

Mr. HAMMERLING. That Mr. Caldwell sent to me after Mr Gabriel made that statement.

Maj. HUMES. Dated May 29, 1918?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; he handed me the letter without my suggestion.

Maj. HUMES. Do you want this to go in the record with that article?

Mr. HAMMERLING. If you say so.

Maj. HUMES. It is a matter of your desire.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. Let it go in.

(The letter referred to is here printed in full in the record, as follows:)

EXIBIT NO. 1141.

(The American Leader. Published semimonthly by the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers (Inc.), suite 908—926 Woolworth Building, New York City.)

MAY 29. 1918.

Mr. LOUIS N. HAMMERLING.

President American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers,

Woolworth Building, New York City.

DEAR MR. HAMMERLING: You asked me a few days ago from what source I secured the material for the editorial entitled "Austria's Crime," which appeared in The American Leader, in the issue of August 13, 1914. In reply I would state that. to the best of my memory, the edtiorial was based on a clipping received from you taken from an English newspaper, about which I wrote in the general editorial way.

Very cordially yours,

ARMOUR CALDWELL, Editor.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling, I show you an interview with you, published in the New York Times on April 6, to refresh your recollection, and ask if you authorized that interview, or if you ever saw it before?

Senator OVERMAN. What year?

Maj. HUMES. 1915, the day after the appeal was first printed

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; I remember that.

Maj. HUMES. You remember the interview?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not give any interview.

Maj. HUMES. You did not give any interview?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Maj. HUMES. You saw it published?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I saw it. It was brought to my attention.

Maj. HUMES. You never made a denial of it?

Mr .HAMMERLING. I denied it every time.

Maj. HUMES. You never made any formal denial?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I denied it to every one that came out.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ask the Times to print any denial?

Mr. HAMMERLING. The Times is not the Government. I gave the Government of the United States, the Department of Justice, the information when I was asked. I do not see why I should give it to these papers.

Maj. HUMES. I should like to put that in the record; but I will read it in later and not take the time now.

There was something said yesterday about your testimony before Mr. Becker. I show you the stenographic report of your testimony there, and ask you if that stenographic report is a correct report.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know, Major. I have not read it. I did not see it.

Maj. HUMES. Well, glance at it.

Mr. HAMMERLING. They brought me over there in the excitement of a political campaign, and I really do not know. I was brought over from my farm Saturday afternoon, just like I had killed somebody. I do not know what was said there.

Maj. HUMES. If there was the excitement of a political campaign on, what were you doing out on your farm?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I had nothing to do with the campaign. Mr. Becker did.

Maj. HUMES. Oh, Mr. Becker?

Mr. HAMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Were you not called before that committee in connection with the investigation of Mr. Rumely's activities?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; about Mr Becker's election.

Maj. HUMES Mr. Becker's election?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. Mr. Becker wanted some of this stuff to help him to be elected.

Maj. HUMES. To be elected what?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To be nominated—I beg your pardon—for Attorney General.

Maj. HUMES. And when was the primary?

Mr. HAMMERLING. A few days later, I think.

Senator OVERMAN. Mr. Becker, or Mr. Lewis?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Mr. Becker. Mr Lewis ran for governor, I think.

(A gentleman in the hearing room stated that Mr. Becker was the candidate for Attorney General of the Republican party.)

Maj. HUMES (producing paper). On the 15th of July you signed this statement for Mr. White, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I did not. This statement I gave to Mr. Harper, of the district attorney's office; not to Mr. White.

Maj. HUMES To Mr. Harper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. To Mr. Harper.

Maj. HUMES. You did that on the 15th day of July?

Mr. HUMES. And as a result of this statement, then, in connection with the investigation of Mr. Rumely's affairs, you were called as a witness before Mr. Becker, were you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. I think so; yes.

Maj. HUMES. And do you deny that you made the statement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. Yesterday I heard you read that I said that Hawaii was the most wonderful country in the

world. I said it was the most beautiful country in the world, not the most wonderful. I am out of there 20 years, and still have marks on my back. I would not state here that it is wonderful. I say it is beautiful—beautiful flowers and beautiful country, but not a beautiful treatment. I would rather be dead than to have made such a statement.

Maj. HUMES You also testified yesterday that your purpose in sending these men out to all the munition factories of the country was to find out what the condition of industrial rest or unrest was in those factories, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I did not.

Maj. HUMES. Why did you send these men out to Bethlehem and Bridgeport?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I stated that yesterday, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Well, I want to know. I have my recollection of what you said yesterday, but I seem——

Mr. HAMMERLING I stated, and am very glad to repeat, that when this man wanted this advertising placed I said in the course of a week's negotiation, after talking to a few of the publishers, we should find out who these people were and where they were working; and he finally came in with a piece of yellow paper and brought in five or six or seven names, I do not remember just how many, and I handed it to the secretary of the company, Mr. Momand, and told him, as we do in other business transactions, "Send out these fellows to let them find out"

Maj. HUMES. What did you want that information for?

Mr. HAMMERLING. We wanted to know what papers to use. This was all in the negotiation, Major—how much money he was going to spend.

Maj. HUMES. He wanted to know the papers of which nationalities to use?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. This was in the talk. It was not agreed right here to put up $200,000. It takes a good solicitor to get $200,000 of advertisnig.

Maj. HUMES Was it your purpose to buy special copies of papers with these advertisements in them?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I never buy any papers.

Maj. HUMES. Then you had to utilize the papers of the nationalities that were published in the various communities, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In the various communities?

Maj. HUMES Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, you mean where the munitions were made?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. To buy papers to distribute them?

Senator WOLCOTT. No; utilize them, use them.

Mr. HAMMERLING. There were no papers in the places that Mr. Momand told me, lately. Brooklyn had foreign-language papers. The other place that they went, I think, was Wilmington, and there was to my knowledge no foreign paper there; and some small town in New York, there was no paper there.

Maj. HUMES How about Brigdeport?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. Somebody went to Bridgeport.

Maj. HUMES. There are foreign-language newspapers there are there not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think there are.

Maj. HUMES. There are foreign-language newspapers at Bethlehem, are there not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know No, sir; there are not to my knowledge

Maj. HUMES. You had the newspaper directory, and you were entirely familiar with the various nationalities of the papers published in these localities?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, but Major, the papers were not the question to consult. It was to find out what this man wanted.

Maj. HUMES. As a matter of fact, you found out that most of the employees were Americans, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Americans; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And then you insisted upon the advertisement being put in the American newspapers?

Mr HAMMERLING. Yes, sir. It was all in the negotiation.

Maj. HUMES. And your purpose was to lead workmen to quit employment?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was not my purpose at all. I had nothing to do with it. I placed the advertising.

Maj. HUMES. Of this $205.000 there was $48,000 paid for the publications in the English newspapers, was there not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Something like that. I could not swear to it.

Maj. HUMES. I show you your statement, made over your signature.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, something like that; I have not the exact figures.

Maj. HUMES. Refresh your recollection.

Mr. HAMMERLING (after examining statement). Yes; $48,000.

Maj. HUMES. $48,000?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I would not say it was exactly that.

Maj. HUMES. And the balance, $153,000, was used for the foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Senator OVERMAN. What English newspapers did you put it in?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In all the leading papers in the United States, the big papers; what they call the metropolitan papers, Senator.

Senator OVERMAN. You put it in as an advertisement?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; a page advertisement. That is all any newspaper had. I would not place anything else.

Maj. HUMES. I show you Exhibit No. 1143. Is that one of the authorities or authorizations that you secured from a newspaper to sign the name to the appeal?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir. The seal shows it. It is a society paper, an independent church paper—a Polish independent church paper.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with Mr. Mirski, the manager of that paper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; I am not.

Maj. HUMES. I call your attention to a letter which he has addressed to this committee, and ask you for your explanation of it.

(Maj. Humes here read the letter above referred to, which is here printed in the record in full as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 1142.

THE POLISH WEEKLY STRAZ
Scranton, Pa., November 21, 1918.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your favor of November 16 we must state as follows: In your letter you said: „Early in April, 1915, you published an advertisement entitled ‚An appeal to the American people'. You also appear as one of the signers of that appeal."

We must deny of advertising such appeal in our paper Straz, we not received any money for such political advertising. And when some unfriendly newspapers published that Straz signed appeal of Mr. Hammerling to American people, Publishers of Straz have denied it in N. 16, April 22, 1915, in the follow statement: „In' last week Mr. Hammerling from New York announced in appeal to American people that some Oskala from Straz signed this appeal. First we have not in editorial staff of Straz no such man Oskala, and secondly Straz as organ of the Church have nothing to do with politics and have no intention to defend of Germans Publishers do not agree with this appeal and nobody of them signed it." To prove that our declaration is correct, we send to you the copy of mentioned paper, which you will be so kind to return after using. And if will be necessary we will be glad to send you all our publications in April, 1915.

Very respectfully yours,

POLISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
By G. Mirski, Manager.

Maj. HUMES. How do you account for that transaction, Mr. Hammerling?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I think it explains right here, Major. You can see the signature and the seal of the organization is there.

Maj. HUMES. Who is this man Oskala?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know, but Mirski is a new man there, and this is why he states it. The best thing is to send for him.

Maj. HUMES Did you ever see the denial that they published in their paper within two weeks after the publication of this appeal?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I never saw it. Maybe they did. I do not know.

Senator WOLCOTT. You say the explanation of it is here?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, absolutely. There is the oficial seal of the society, Senator. This is a society of an independent church. It belongs to a priest by the name of Father Hordor, and this publication is known all over the country as just what it represents. If I am permitted to say so, before I came here I heard from one of my men in the office that some of the publishers in New York said: "We will just dig out circulars for the United States Senate," and I wanted to be certain which ones it is, so that the Senate can send for these fellows that signed it and then said they did not sign it, you see. That is the way those fellows do business; and yesterday I checked up here with this gentleman to show that every signature on that paper is here.

Senator NELSON. Let us see that list.

Mr. HAMMERLING. You know some of the signatures, Senator, so you can see it.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling, you sent all of these out by mail, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. All by mail; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. This was sent out under date of March 27, 1915. I notice that you have in your files the signed authority from a paper in Texas dated on the same day. How do you account for that?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Maybe he has a man in New York. I do not know, Major. If you will let me see the paper I can tell you.

Maj. HUMES. I will come to it in a minute.

Mr. HAMMERLING. You see, a good many of those papers have representatives in New York, and we send all the mail, payments, orders, and everything to their representatives, just like the English papers do. Other papers have their representatives in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and such places.

(At the request of Maj. Humes, the reporter marked as "Exhibit No. 1143" the letter of authority above referred to, dated Scranton, Pa., March 29, 1915, and signed "Polish National Publishing Company, publisher, F. Oskala," and bearing a seal reading: "The Polish National Publishing Company. Scranton, Pa. Seal. 1906.")

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling, I have here all of these papers that deny that they ever signed or authorized you to sign this appeal.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I say it is false, Major, as we verified it last night with you.

Maj. HUMES I do not want to take the time to go over them one by one.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I know; but do you not think I am entitled to that fairness from the Senate of the United States?

Senator OVERMAN. Did you check them over with Mr. Hammerling?

Maj. HUMES. I have what purports to be the authority attached to each letter and the letter of the publisher.

Senator OVERMAN. Did you check over with him to see whether these papers correspond to each other?

Maj. HUMES. I did not check all of them, but I checked the ones that I had information did not sign it. I did not undertake to go through the whole bunch. It would have taken two days to do that.

Senator WOLCOTT. You checked some of them with Mr. Hammerling?

Maj. HUMES. He picked out what he claims was the authority for the use of the name. We picked those out together here last night. and I have attached what he presents as his authority for the use of the name and the communication of the publisher denying that authority was ever given.

Senator OVERMAN. Do you want to put those in?

Maj. HUMES. I do not know what the desire of the committee may be on that subject. Of course, that is a question purely of veracity.

Senator WOLCOTT. It seems to me, Mr Chairman, that if the committee consider it material, the people who undertake to repudiate the signature ought really to be summoned as wittnesses, and not have them stick a letter in here.

Senator STERLING. How many are there that deny the authority, Major?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Thirty-six, exactly.

Maj. HUMES. I have forgotten the number.

Senator KING. I suppose Mr. Hammerling claims the authority from some writing?

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Oh, yes.

Senator KING. So that there would be an equal dignity to the denial to the paper which he claims to be the authorization?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is right.

Senator WOLCOTT. The difference is that Mr. Hammerling supports the writing that he brings here with his oath. The other people do not support it with anything.

Maj. HUMES. But the disposition to be made of that matter can be considered by the committee.

Senator OVERMAN. Let the fact go in that 36 deny that they ever signed it.

Maj. HUMES. Yes, sir.

Senator WOLCOTT. Thirty-six deny by letter that they ever signed it.

Senator OVERMAN. Thirty-six deny by letter to this committee that they ever signed it.

Senator KING. Perhaps the names ought to be given to the reporter.

Maj. HUMES. There are several in which I am satisfied that the signatures are the same. In other instances the signatures do not correspond sufficiently that I can judge which is the correct signature.

Mr. HAMMERLING. No; but pardon me, Major; they change. Are they the same people?

Maj. HUMES. In some instances.

Senator WOLCOTT. Are there some instances, Maj Humes, where the authorization to Mr. Hammerling seems to be signed by one official of the publication and the denial that comes to this committee is signed by a different person connected with that particular publication?

Maj. HUMES Yes; there are instances of that; and there are instances where there is a denial that the man who purports to have signed the authorization to Mr. Hammerling, is or was ever connected with the paper or ever had any authority to sign.

Senator STERLING. How many authorizations are there about which there is no question?

Maj. HUMES. I do not know about the rest of these authorizations. We want an opportunity to check that over a little bit.

Mr. HAMMERLING. A little over 400, Senator—450.

Maj. HUMES. Now, Mr. Hammerling, I want to ask you one question with reference to the naturalization business.

Senator WOLCOTT. Maj. Humes, before you proceed with that, I should like to ask a question. Mr. Hammerling, referring to the authorizations that you have produced here and which you received, justifying the appending of these various names to the appeal, do you swear that you knew that the men signing them had authority to sign?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I could not swear to that, Senator.

Senator WOLCOTT. You do not know?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know.

Maj. HUMES. I will say to the committee that there are a great number of these that, because of the handwriting, we want an opportunity to go into pretty carefully. There are about 125 of them

in which the handwriting is of such a nature that we want to make an investigation of it.

Senator OVERMAN. All right; go ahead, Major.

Maj. HUMES. With reference to your naturalization, and the naturalization that was being carried on in the locality in which you resided at the time of your naturalization, was it a common practice there for aliens to be naturalized without regard to the length of residence in this country?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Before elections; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Before elections it was a common practice to bring in a lot of aliens and get them naturalized so as to qualify them for voters?

Mr HAMMERLING. That was my knowledge.

Maj. HUMES. Was there an organized effort being made in that community to carry on this practice?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not say in that community. It was all over the coal region.

Maj. HUMES. All over the anthracite-coal region?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; to my knowledge.

Maj. HUMES. Were there certain men there who made a business of rounding up these aliens and getting them in and getting them naturalized?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It did not require them. It was the county organizations; the political parties.

Maj. HUMES. The political parties?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. And you simply went along with that practice; one of these political organizations came to you and asked you to be naturalized, and they prepared your papers, and you paid no attention to them, and they went away?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They were not prepared at all. It was a regular thing to just put in the name. That is the way citizenship was given. Now it is changed. It is the United States Government. Before, it was a county court.

Senator OVERMAN. They naturalized you in order that you might vote in that election? Was that the reason?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes

Senator OVERMAN. Who was it that came to you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember, Senator.

Senator STERLING. Where were you at the time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It is never more than about a week or two weeks before an election in that county that they tell you who they want elected. There is nothing wrong about it. It is done. If we have some town like Duryea, the election is over whenever the parties on both sides agree that such a man shall be elected.

I will give you an instance. We had a Congressman by the name of Henry W. Palmer, who was a very high-grade man. I worked under him in the United Charities. Mr. Palmer was a good man, but he recommended a postmaster not satisfactory to the Irish. In Wilkes-Barre they wanted a certain Irishman by the name of Athener. The district, as you gentlemen will see from the Congressional Directory, is overwhelmingly Republican, but we elected John T.

Lanahan with an overwhelming majority as a Democrat, for the reason that those were the instructions from the bosses—I mean from Washington, whoever is the head of the party.

Senator OVERMAN. Both sides agreed that he should be elected?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That John T. Lanahan should be elected against Mr. Palmer, and we elected him It is a matter of record Mr. Lanahan would be very glad to come here, and I can tell him to his face. He told me the night of the election; he said: "This is the biggest surprise I ever got in my life." He had no show.

Maj. HUMES. Naturalization frauds were a common practice up in the anthracite-coal region?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Nobody considered it a wrong thing to do. It was just done. When they were short of men in a certain district they used to send to another town, to Scranton, get a couple of car loads in, and vote them. That is absolutely true.

Senator OVERMAN. They sent them over by carloads?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; they sent them over by carloads. One man might go into 10 different places to vote—I mean the less intelligent ones—not only foreigners, but everybody.

Senator OVERMAN. They repeated, then?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. Nobody objected to it that I know of.

Maj. HUMES. And your activities in that particular were what got you into politics in New York, were they—your experience in that line?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Politics in New York? I have never been in politics in New York. They elected me against the most popular man in New York City for a delegate to the Republican national convention. I was elected against Oscar Straus. He was a Roosevelt man, and I happened to be against Roosevelt for the reason that when he went to Europe he wanted the foreigners to stand in parade and bow to him, and I, with my humble influence, said, "No"; and it was not done, and he knows it, too. So I was elected by an overwhelming majority against Oscar Straus as a delegate from New York. The people did not know me. They did not know anything about who they were voting for.

Maj. HUMES. Mr. Hammerling, are you acquainted with Mr. Byoir, of the Committee on Public Information?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Have you had any business transactions with him?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Never. I met him about a year ago in Chicago. He came over to see me there and asked me to go with him.

Maj. HUMES. Have you ever had any conference with him with reference to your affairs?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I saw Byoir a good many times. He asked me to do many things for the committee in regard to foreign papers. The last thing, gentlemen, is here, I think, that he wanted me to do. I am glad to have an opportunity, by the way, to show it. Mr. Byoir asked me to make a special campaign for the Provost Marshal General of the United States in behalf of the last registrations, and I have a letter from the Provost Marshal General of September 26, acknowledging what I have done.

(The letter produced by the witness is here printed in full, as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 157

Mr. LOUIS N. HAMMERLING.

Pres., American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers,
Woolworth Building, New York City.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my appreciation and the appreciation of the War Department for the splendid support secured by you with the Foreign-Language Press in assisting to make the Selective Service Draft Registration a success. Many publishers of these papers have sent sample copies and clippings to this office, and they are revelations. Your ready response to my appeal for widespread announcement makes me confident of your future cooperation.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.
By LUCIUS B. BARBOUR,
Capt. Inf. U. S. A.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with Mr. Pruden?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with the Von Patten Agency?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Unfortunately, yes.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that even after the time that this country entered the war you sought and consulted with them about a publicity campaign that you proposed to put on immediately following the close of the war in behalf of German interests and looking to a reconciliation, commercially and otherwise, with Germany?

Mr. HAMMERLING. It is absolutely false, Major.

Maj. HUMES. All right, sir. Do you know Mr. John Nemeth?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Is it or is it not fact that in the fall of 1916, through him, you transferred a considerable sum of money from this country to Europe?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir; I never remember anything of the kind in 1916.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever, through Mr. Nemeth, transfer a considerable sum of money at any time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Senator OVERMAN. You do not remember whether you sent any money over?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, not during 1916, Senator.

Senator OVERMAN. At any time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. At any time before, years ago?

Senator OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I supported the entire family——

Senator OVERMAN. During the last six years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; but I do not think I did it through Nemeth. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES. Did you transfer in 1916 a considerable sum of money through anybody else?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you transfer approximately $180,000?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not 180 cents to anybody. If it is produced here I want to be the first one shot in this country, and I am going to demand it by the justice of America, which I believe in, if I have done anything of this kind.

Senator OVERMAN. You did transfer money, you admit?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Before. This was maybe 10 years ago or so.

Senator OVERMAN. Not within 10 years?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Not during the war, Senator.

Maj. HUMES. There is no charge of illegality in the case of that particular transaction.

Mr. HAMMERLING. But I would not do it. To whom shall I transfer money? I have nobody there. My place was destroyed. My people were killed.

Maj. HUMES. When was your place destroyed?

Mr. HAMMERLING. My place was destroyed the first week in December, 1915. My father-in-law went there, and he said: "The place is completely destroyed."

Maj. HUMES. Destroyed by what means?

Mr. HAMMERLING. By the German Army.

Maj. HUMES. Moving over it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. They were moving over it. The Russians were a couple of miles away from it; and when the Germans came there, with the American flag and my reputation—they knew all about this stuff that I was doing in this country. If I am permitted to answer this, gentlemen, I really believe that it is due to the great justice of America, and why we immigrants come here, to give me that opportunity.

This opportunity of mine to appear here has been the greatest of my life; and I want to say this, gentlemen, that if there is anything that this honorable body or any Government authorities have that I have done against the interest of the United States during this war or previous to this war, I think it would be the greatest benefit to America to punish a man like me, who is as well known among the foreigners, and settle this thing forever, for the reason that it will give them a good lesson. Now, I believe that at our peace conference our great representatives there will demand that no peace or bread shall be given to those fellows there until they produce the guilty people—and they no doubt have them there—who have done wrong things. I am sure the Austrian Government would do it, for the reason that it is now in the hands of people that would be very glad to help this country to know who the spies were; and I think the same thing would apply to Germany.

Senator OVERMAN. That is enough, now. Go ahead.

Maj. HUMES. You were discussing the Galician estate. When did you acquire it, from whom did you acquire it, and what did you pay for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I bought it from a man by the name of Samick in 1911.

Maj. HUMES. In 1911?

Mr. HAMMERLING. In 1911.

Maj. HUMES. What did you pay for it?

Mr. HAMMERLING. $105,000; about $60,000 cash, the rest mortgage.

Maj. HUMES. If you were so attached to this country, why in 1911 were you so anxious to acquire a large estate in Austria?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I bought it for a summer place. Many people have it

Maj. HUMES. And that was your only purpose?

Mr. HAMMERLING. That is all I ever had any purpose.

Maj. HUMES. Did you always spend your summers there after that time?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, yes; a few weeks.

Maj. HUMES. And you invested this $105,000 in an estate which you say now is probably worth more than that?

Mr HAMMERLING I said it was worth about $200,000, for the reason that I made improvements.

Maj. HUMES. You invested about $200,000 in a place for the purpose of spending a couple of weeks there each summer?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and, besides, I had it in mind to do something for this country as an example, to show what a boy who came here from slavery can accomplish. That also was one of my happy moments.

Maj. HUMES. Then it was a philanthrophic enterprise, among other things?

Mr. HAMERLING Yes.

Maj. HUMES Mr. Hammerling, yesterday you identified some exhibits with reference to the translation of this personal-liberty article for foreign-language newspapers. Whom did you get to translate it for the Armenian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Serbian, and Syrian papers?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.

Maj. HUMES (continuing). To whom you paid $200 a month?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Is it not a fact that you arranged with individual editors in New York, at a nominal compensation, to do that translating for you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have arranged it. I did not do, Major, all this arranging. Sometimes the office did.

Maj. HUMES. Well, you are responsible for the work of your office

Mr. HAMMERLING. Well, I do not know about that

Maj. HUMES. Did you not arrange with Mr Popovich at the rate of $10 a month——

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not.

Maj. HUMES. At the rate of $10 a month?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not, Major.

Maj. HUMES (continuing). For the translation from Serbian and possibly some other languages, for the work Mr. Andreae was turning over to you?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not know. Some of this work was done outside of our office——

Maj. HUMES. You did not spend the whole amount of the compensation you were allowed?

Mr HAMMERLING. We did not have to.

Maj. HUMES. You made a profit on that, then?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I suppose so; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. And yet, when you billed these expenses to Mr. Andreae, you billed them as a pay roll, and your contract required that you pay translators.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not bill it.

Maj. HUMES. You identified a great many bills here yesterday

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; they were from our office. The association did.

Maj. HUMES. You do not disclaim responsibility for what the association did?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not say I disclaim it, but I do not know the details of the billing at all.

Maj. HUMES. Then you made a profit on this pay roll?
Mr. HAMMERLING. We no doubt did.
Maj. HUMES. Did you not?
Mr. HAMMERLING. We no doubt did.
Senator OVERMAN. Do you mean that you would pay a certain sum for translating, without regard to what you were paid?
Mr. HAMMERLING. We had nothing to do, to pay a man. He made his own specifications.
Senator OVERMAN. You sent in a bill for the amount of money you employed him for, and it was more than you paid him?
Mr. HAMMERLING. According to the contract—the specifications.
Senator OVERMAN. And the difference between what you paid him and what Andreae paid you you put in your bill?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I did not put anything in my bill.
Senator OVERMAN. You did not?
Mr. HAMMERLING. It was the association.
Senator OVERMAN. I mean the association?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; I suppose so.
Maj. HUMES. What dividends has the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers paid in its existence?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Different dividends.
Maj. HUMES. How much a year?
Mr. HAMMERLING. The preferred stock pays 6 per cent and the common stock pays sometimes 12 per cent and sometimes more.
Maj. HUMES. What is the most that it ever paid in one year?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I do not remember.
Maj. HUMES. What is your salary?
Mr. HAMMERLING. My salary to-day is $1,500 a month.
Maj. HUMES. $1,500 a month?
Mr. HAMERLING. Yes.
Maj. HUMES. Are you not collecting $3,000 a month?
Mr. HAMMERLING. It used to be $3,000 before the war, but since July—the minutes will show it—we decided to reduce it. I think the first year, if you gentlemen will notice on the minutes, I did not receive any salary at all, and then my salary began with $200 a month, and so on, according to the condition of the business.
Maj. HUMES. Up to July you were getting $3,000 a month?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.
Maj. HUMES. And you have been getting $1,500 a month since that?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes. I pay my own expenses from it. I am on the road most of the time.
Maj. HUMES. Now, Mr. Hammerling, the most you have ever received per month is $3,000?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; to my knowledge.
Maj HUMES. When did you commence to receive that much?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I would say maybe in 1911 or 1912; somewhere along there. The books will show
Maj. HUMES. In 1912 you commenced to get $3,000?
Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.
Senator OVERMAN. You mean $3,000 a year or a month?
Mr. HAMMERLING. A month. My expenses are more than half of that per month.
Maj. HUMES. What did you receive before that time?
Mr. HAMMERLING. I think it was $1,500 or $1,000.

Maj. HUMES. $1,000 or $1,500?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES Where did you get $105,000 in 1911 to buy an estate in Galicia?

Mr. HAMMERLING. I had it long before. I sold some of my stock and bonds that I had

Maj. HUMES. When you came to Wilkes-Barre in 1899——

Mr. HAMMERLING. It was not 1899. I said yesterday, Major, I did not remember; 1897 or 1898 or 1899, or whatever it was.

Maj. HUMES. Whenever it was, you came there without a dollar, did you not?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. In about 1900 or 1901 you had $300 to invest in a newspaper?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Have you had sources of income other than papers and newspapers, etc.?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; lots of advertising; and I do printing.

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have known men that made millions over night. If I had with you gentlemen all together what Morgan has made during the last two years we would have all of us more than we want. I am proud of what I have made in this country. I am proud of it. I made it all by hard work

Maj. HUMES. Is it not true that most of the money you have made you have made from political and other propaganda?

Mr. HAMMERLING. No, sir.

Senator STERLING. Did you make any of it by speculation?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Very little. I never bought anything on margin in my life. I do not believe in it.

Maj. HUMES. All that you have made you have made from your own personal efforts?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and in good investments. Here, Senator, I believe that will interest you in my feelings. This was the first loan, when America was pretty well divided. I subscribed and paid for that (handing paper to the chairman).

Senator OVERMAN. You want this to go into the record?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes, sir; if the Senator will permit it to be put in the record.

Senator OVERMAN. This subscription is of Anglo-French bonds?

Mr. HAMMERLING. Yes; and I was one of the 8 or 10 managers who made it a success.

(The letter referred to is here printed in the record in full as follows:)

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 158.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

October 26, 1915.

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING, Esq.,

924 Woolworth Building, New York City.

DEAR SIR: We hereby acknowledge receipt of the full payment, namely—$98.000.00, of your subscription to $100,000.00 Anglo-French 5% Loan of October 15th, and it is our understanding that you do not wish to withdraw your share of the bonds from the Syndicate.

We, therefore, tender you this letter to use as a temporary receipt during the life of the Syndicate and to be surrendered to us at the expiration of the

same when we shall be glad to make the adjustment in accordance with the terms of the Underwriting Agreement.

Yours very truly,

L. W. KNOWLES,
Assistant Cashier.

Mr. HAMMERLING. Can I ask the honorable Senator to permit me to read a few lines and communicate what I have done during this war?

Senator OVERMAN. Yes; or if you want to put it in the record you may do so.

Mr. HAMMERLING. This is a few important things.

Senator OVERMAN. If you do not want to read it, you can put it in the record

Mr. HAMMERLING. I have it all in my memorandum here. The reporter could not read it. It is all scratched up. It is not readable, Senator.

Senator OVERMAN. Give it to the stenographer or read it.

Mr. HAMMERLING. On the 12th of May, 1913, we got the publishers together and presented to the President a memorial to express their devotion to the Nation. That is, on my instance. I have shown you a letter about subscribing, in August, 1915, to the Anglo-French loan. I subscribed to the Dominion of Canada loan also, which was the next loan. I handled the advertising campaign for Lee Higginson & Co., Senator, on the Italian loan in the Italian papers. It was not successful with the American people, and I placed it with the Italians and sold it.

I took part in the movement for the protection of the people during the war, a safety-first movement. I was invited to submit a form of work, and not only that, but we had a campaign through the papers; I personally contributed $2,400 to hire a man to write the stuff for our papers. I got 450 papers to contribute $75,000 worth of space, and we supplied the copy, for the work of the United States Government. The space was used by the Treasury Department for liberty loans, by the war savings, by the War Department for advertisements and different things, the Navy Department, and the Labor Department, etc. This is what I have done. It would have cost the Government a couple of million dollars. I traveled from one end of the country to the other to make speeches on the request of the different departments, for which I have letters from the Treasury Department, etc. In 1916 I traveled, under the auspices of the National Security League, all over the country and made speeches in the same way.

I organized, on the request of the different reserve districts, committees of the different races to help and assist in the sale of war-savings stamps, and I have letters of acknowledgment from the different directors.

I have purchased bonds in every liberty-bond drive myself, have been a member of the committees to the limit, and I think when my fortune is checked up you will find that the majority of what I possess in the United States to-day is in liberty bonds.

I also had every one of the employees in my office to subscribe, with the guaranty that they would never lose money; if the bond goes down they would always cash in with me and get interest; and during one of the liberty-bond drives we presented each of the employees with a bond, because they said they could not afford to take it.

In November, 1917, I succeeded with friends, maybe 100 of them who joined me, and sent 21,000 Christmas presents to the American soldiers, and Gen. Pershing sent me a letter that I would not give up for the world. These 21,000 presents consisted each of 200 cigarettes in a package, 10 packages of smoking tobacco, and 10 packages of chewing tobacco, and a letter. I contributed the majority of the money for that myself. I am proud of it.

Now, my wife has two first cousins as officers in the Italian Army, and I can give you the names if the Senate wants them. We contributed $12,000 and purchased for them—it was on the request of one of the relatives of the King—through the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, of which I am a member, and we sent for that money, for which I have a receipt, 10,400,000 cigarettes. We bought them at wholesale.

I also contributed cigarettes to the Polish and Bohemian volunteers, at the request of Mr. Marburg and Mr. Paderewski.

I also contributed personally, and I have the receipts here with me, to every movement of the Red Cross, all the way from $2,500 to $750. To the last campaign, $2,500 I gave.

I also contributed specially, for the reason that the different races asked me, to the Polish victim relief fund so much a month, and I contributed to the Knights of Columbus, to the Jewish relief fund, and to the Italian relief fund right along.

When Russia threw over the Czar, I thought it was a timely thing to do, and I called the publishers of New York together, and said, "Let us send these people a cable of encouragement"; and after speaking five or six hours, two of the publishers insulted me and would not sign it, and we sent it, and were very proud that we did it.

There is a Russian paper which was published by a man by the name of Leon Trotsky, one of the worst destructors in the world today. He is now at the head of the Russian people. He was not known, when he was in New York, for what he was. He was twice in my office, and he would not see anybody but me, and he not only made statement and threatened to organize unions to destroy manufactures, but threatened to take my life.

Senator OVERMAN. Who is that?

Mr HAMMERLING. Leon Trotsky, who is now the foreign minister of Russia. I finally took him by the neck, one time, and he had on a rubber collar, and I cut my hand—the people in my office will remember; he used to wear a collar made of rubber, and I cut my hand; and I threw him out: and that paper, I reported to the Government—the Department of Justice, rather—that they would not accept a paid advertisement offered by the second Liberty Bond committee, and they would not take it; and the Department of Justice called the men in, and they said they would not take it; it was true; and they put them out of business.

I reported other papers, of which the Department of Justice has the record.

I was asked by Mr. Fosdick, the chairman of the war activities, to see if I would publish articles in the foreign-language papers, teaching them that it is more dishonorable to bring home a disease than to be defeated in battle, and I agree with Mr. Fosdick, and I traveled about the United States at my own expense; we wrote articles, and I myself paid for the transportation. Then Mr. Fosdick

asked me if I would supply matter for the newspapers in the different languages, to assist these people that could not talk English, and to pick papers that were 100 per cent American, and the records will show, in Mr. Fosdick's files, he picked the papers, and some matter was submitted and they found it was O. K. and we did the work, and are keeping it up to-day. We pay, and do all that work, and we send out to 60 some papers matter, with a couple of new features each day. I am not saying this for bragging. I think it is little enough—for what this country has given me the opportunity to do. I do not want any particular credit for it.

In August, 1918, the Labor Bureau was organized, and a representative came down from the Secretary of Labor and asked me if I could put out an advertising campaign making these people understand what the people mean with this Labor Bureau, so that they do not get foolish and move and do things. I immediately sent out a letter to these papers showing what this meant, and the response was that 812 pages were given free for the United States Government, with the advertisements that the Labor Department sent them The letter that I read here from the Provost Marshal General they allowed a page, a half page, or a quarter of a page, which their papers insert free.

I sent a letter, and it is in the hands of the War Department, to the foreign-language papers, requesting them to give to the Government of the United States a page free regarding the last draft, and 600 pages of free advertising were given to the Government.

Now, this is what I have done for the country that I love, and people are trying to show that that is different. I have made mistakes, gentlemen, and if justice is done me, all right; and if not, I want to be punished; and I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to show how I have suffered for two years. My child fell out of the nurse's arms, and died as a result; and my wife has been ill since that.

Senator OVERMAN. Is there anything else, Major?

Maj. HUMES. Not with the witness, except two or three exhibits I want put in the record.

Senator OVERMAN. Do you want to offer those for the record?

Maj. HUMES. If it is your purpose to continue the session a while longer, we have a very short witness we could put on.

Senator NELSON. It is after 12 o'clock now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator OVERMAN. We will take an adjournment at this point until half past two.

(At 12:10 o'clock p. m., the subcommittee took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.)

The following papers, submitted by Mr. Hammerling, are here printed in the record:

HAMMERLING EXHIBIT No. 159.

(American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.)

CHICAGO, ILL., November 8, 1915.

MR. PERCY ANDREAE,
3357 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MY DEAR MR. ANDREAE: Will wou please sign the enclosed contract and send one copy to me at the Blackstone Hotel as I want to take it home with me. The other copy is for your files.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, INC.
By LOUIS N. HAMMERLING, President.

(American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.)

NEW YORK, October 13, 1915.

MR. PERCY ANDREAE,

3357 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. ANDREAE: We are in receipt of your letter of October 11th enclosing article for the American Leader.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING.
President.

(American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc.)

NEW YORK, June 10th, 1914.

MR. PERCY ANDREAE,

3357 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. enclosing check for $24.00 in payment of our invoice rendered June 6th. Enclosed herewith please find receipted bill.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS. INC.
Treasurer.

A duly authenticated copy of the naturalization petition and records of Louis N. Hammerling is, by direction of the committee, here printed in the record, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Pennsylvania, Luzerne County, ss:

In the court of quarter sessions of Luzerne County.

Be it remembered, That on this eleventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one (1901) Louis N. Hammerling an Alien and a Native of Hawaii having complied with all the Acts of Congress respecting the Naturalization of Aliens, was sworn and admitted as a citizen of the United States and of said Commonwealth.

In estimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Court of Wilkes-Barre, this Fourth day of June, 1918.

GEORGE WAGNER,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Petition without previous written declaration of intention

To the honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County:

The petition of (a) Louis N. Hammerling, an alien, hereby applying to be admitted to become a citizen of The United States, respectfully Represents:

1. That his present place of residence is (b) 379 South River in the City of Wilkes-Barre, county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania; and that the name of his proposed witness in support of this application is James H. Shea, who resides at 299 South St. in the City Wilkes-Barre, County of Luzerne and State aforsaid.

2.That the petitioner was born in the 21st day of March A. D. 1874 in the (c) town of(c) Waipahn in the (c) State of (c) Ohau in the (c) Kingdom (c) of Hawaii, and is now over twenty-one years of age, to wit, of the age of 27 years.

3.That he arrived in the United States of America. to wit, at the Port of Sanfrancisco in the 20th day of May A. D. 1885. at which time he was a subject of the (d) Kingdom of (d) Hawaii under the age of eighteen years, and that he had not since acquired citizenship under any other foreign government.

4. That he has never borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility, of the kingdom or state from which he came. (e) He has not

5. That no court of the United States or of any of the states thereof has ever refused, upon application of the petitioner, to admit him to become a citizen of the United States. (f) They have not

6. That he has for the continued term of five years at least next preceding the time of making this application. and ever since his arrival as aforesaid, including three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, actually resided within the United States of America and not elsewhere, and within the Commonwealth of Pennsyvania for the continued term of one year at least, and that doing all of said continued term of five years he had constantly behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

7. That for the continued term of two years next preceding the date of making this application, it has been and it now is the bona fide intention of the petitioner to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, particularly to the Kingdom of Hawaii of which he has been a subject.

The petitioner therefore prays that he may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States. and he will ever pray etc.

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING.

Witness:
JAS. H. SHEA

LUZERNE COUNTY, ss.:

Louis N. Hammerling the petitioner above named, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says. that the several facts set forth to the foregoing petition. are true and correct

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4 day of Oct. A D. 1901.

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING.

REESE LLOYD.
Clerk Q. S.

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESS.

LUZERNE COUNTY, ss.:

James H. Shea being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: that he resides in the City of Wilkes-Barre in the County of Luzerne and State of Pennsyalvania: that he is now and has been for the last three months and over a citizen of the United States; that he has continuously been acquainted wiht the foregoing named petitioner ever since the latter arrived in the United States: that for the continued term of at least five years next preceding the date hereof and ever since the arrival of the petitioner in the United States as aforesaid, including three years at least of the latter's minority, the said petitioner has actually resided in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the continuous period of at least one year of said term, that during the continued term of five years last past. the petitioner has constantly behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United tates, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; that as deponent verily believes, the said petitioner is now over the age of twenty-one years. and was under the age of eighteen years at the time of his arrival in the United States as aforesaid· and that for the continued term of two years nxt preceding the date hereoff. it has been the bona fide intention of said petitioner to become a citizen of the United States.

JAMES H. SHEA.

Sworn and subscribed in open court, this 11th day of Nov. A. D. 1901

JOHN M. BAUSCH,
Prothonotary.
Pro clerk.

OATH AND RENUNCIATION OF PETITIONER.

LUZERN COUNTY, ss.:

I. Louis N. Hammerling the foregoing named petitioner, do. on my solemn oath, declare; that I will support the constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that I do hereby renounce and relinquish any title or order of nobility to which I am or hereafter may be entitled; that for the continued term of two years next preceding the date of making this application, it has been and it now is my bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever, and I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure, all allgiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever,—particularly to Kingdom of Hawaii of which I have been a subject.

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING.

Sworn and subscribed in open court. this 11 day of Nov. A. D. 1901.

JOHN M. BAUSCH,
Prothonotary.
Pro clerk.

(No. 744 Term 1901.)

Petition of Louis N. Hammerling (arriving under 18 years) of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for admission to citizenship. Filed Oct. 4, 1901, proposed Witness James H. Shea, residing at Wilkes-Barre. County of Luzerne. Now, Nov. 11, 1901 after hearing, the application of the petitioner to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States is Granted By the Court.

JAMES H. SHEA,
Attorney for petitioner.

Certified from the records this 4th day of June, A. D. 1918.

GEORGE WAGNER,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Per FRANK J. KEISER,
Deputy Clerk.

Explanations.

(a) Insert name of petitioner, legibly and in full. and also carefully and legibly fill in all blank spaces for dates, places, etc., though no reference be there made to these explanations.

(b) In first space of this paragraph insert the number of the house and the name of the street or alley. if the petitioner resides in a city or Borough but if not, leave that space blank; also observe the directions in corresponding space for number of house and name of street or alley, in the case of the proposed witness.

(c) These six spaces, each marked (c) must be filled so as to indicate, first the name of the city. town or village where the petitioner was born, or if not born in either, the name of the smllanicustemop,nHRDLUUPPUPPPUPP born in either, the name of the smallest municipal or territorial subdivision in which the place of birth, on the one hand, and on the other is one of the first governmertal sub-divisions of the ultimate republic. kingdom empire or country to to which the place of birth belongs: third, the name of such ultimate republicch or kingdom, or other designation. as the case may be. To illustrate the meaning above intended. if a petitioner were born in Lemberg, in Galicia, his petition should read that he wa sborn "In the City of Lemberg, in the Province of Galicia. in the Empire of Austro-Hungary."

(d) Insert the name of the republic, kingdom or empire as the case may be, of which the petitioner was a subject at the time of his arrival.

(e) If petitioner has borne any hereditary title, ar been. etc., add the word "excepting" an dstate title, etc.. definitely and in full.

(f) If the fact be otherwise, state what court refused to admit, the date thereof. and the reason assigned, if any.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reconvened, pursuant to the taking of the recess, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DUSHAN POPOVICH.

(The witness was sworn by the Chairman.)

Maj. HUMES. Where do you live, Mr. Popovich?

Mr. POPOVICH. No. 207 East Nineteenth Street, New York City

Maj. HUMES. What is your business?

Mr. POPOVICH. I am a printer, publisher, and editor of a Serbian newspaper.

Maj. HUMES. What is the name of that newspaper?

Mr. POPOVICH. In English it means the Serbian Sentinel.

Maj. HUMES How long have you been in the publishing business?

Mr. POPOVICH. Seventeen years.

Maj. HUMES. Is your paper a daily or a weekly?

Mr. POPOVICH. It is a weekly.

Maj. HUMES. A weekly paper?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Are you acquainted with Mr. Louis N. Hammerling?

Mr. POPOVICH. Since he started that association of foreign-language newspapers. He came to my office asking me—this was about 10 years ago—I am not quite sure how long it is.

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. POPOVICH. He came to me asking me if I would take an advertisement for my paper. I said, "Oh, yes; why not?" So that he asked me for rates. I told him my rate, I think 25 cents per inch, and he brought right away advertisements, and I can't say how much, but he paid me. Every first, in the morning, there was a bill and check in the mail, over there, all the time.

Maj. HUMES. Did you take a part or purchase any stock in the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes. He said to me that I can get advertisements from him under one condition only, if I buy shares in this association, so that I said to him that I don't want to buy any shares; I have no money for buying shares. I don't know the man, and to come right away and ask me to buy a hundred dollars of stock—so that he says, "You must not pay that. I will give you advertisements, and every month I will deduct so much, and I will give you the shares." So that in that way I got the advertisements and they were paid, and in the same way I got the shares, too—two shares.

Maj HUMES The two shares that you got were of the preferred stock?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes; of the preferred stock. I have one of them here (handing stock certificate to the chairman).

Senator OVERMAN. This is one certificate?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes. One I sold, about a year ago.

Senator OVERMAN. You sold one. What did you get for it?

Mr. POPOVICH. $100.

Senator OVERMAN. You got par for it?

Mr. POPOVICH. I sold to Mr. Franz Zotti.

Maj. HUMES. Now, Mr. Popovich, from the time that you bought this stock up until the spring of 1905, how much did you receive a month, on an average, for advertising for Mr. Hammerling?

Mr. POPOVICH. From the beginning I did not get much. I got about—I don't remember exactly—from $15 to $25 a month, and gradually it was always more and more, so that I had up until he put that appeal before me that I should sign—I had then about $70 or $80 a month; and he sent Mr. Gabriel—should I continue about that?

Maj. HUMES. Yes; just go ahead and tell about that transaction.

Mr. POPOVICH. He sent Mr. Gabriel to me. There are two Mr. Gabriels in his office—there were two—I think two brothers; one who is now here. I think it is his brother. He came to my office at 348 Second Avenue one afternoon, as much as I remember; after dinner, and said to me, "Mr. Popovich, please sign that. Mr. Hammerling would like if you would sign it." So that before I sign something I want to see what I am signing, and I started to read one line, two lines, three lines, and then is was perfectly clear to me what it is. I read a little further, and so I found out that he wants that I should sign an appeal to the American people that they should stop manufacturing munitions and stop sending munitions to our allies. As a good Serbian, and a good American citizen, too, I got angry right away, and I said to him, in high words, "Mr. Gabriel, tell to Mr. Hammerling that Mr. Popovich will never sign that."

Senator NELSON. Whom did you say that to?

Mr. POPOVICH. To Mr. Gabriel, his representative, who brought that to me.

Senator NELSON. Yes.

Mr. POPOVICH. And as soon as he went on the street, after two or three minutes, I took the telephone receiver and I telephoned right away to the Serbian Vallie, to Mr. Rankovich. I said to him, "Mr. Rankovich, was Mr. Gabriel in your office today?" He said, "No." I said, "Well, he is coming right away. He is coming in a few minutes to get you to sign something, and you may not look at it. Do not sign what he will bring there. You are a busy man, and maybe you will not look at it; he is giving you so many advertisements every month and maybe you will be careless and sign that, and it is against our Serbian-American interests"—and I told him what it is—"and please inform your interpreter right away"—there is an interpreter on the daily Serbian papers—"and let them know not to do that"; and he did that, he infomed the daily Serbian papers, and I saw in an editorial he wrote the next day, or a few days later, I found out that the Bohemian papers had sent letters right away throughout the country to the other Bohemian papers that they should not sign this appeal.

So that this was not enough for me, that I have telephoned to Mr. Rankovich, and I telephoned right away to Mr. Hammerling too, and said that "as a member of our association I am protesting that you should send to the members to sign something like that." Then he said to me, "Well, Mr. Popovich, you can do what you want to, but I advise you that if you do not sign this appeal you will be sorry for that." These are the words he said to me. Now, I know why I can be sorry. The only thing is, I can lose money I am getting for advertising of tobacco and cigars and all kinds of things that he is sending to me; and really it did not last long. In the next two or three

months, gradually—of course he did not stop all advertisements at once, but in a very short time, I do not remember exactly how many days, but in three or four months or four or five months—he drops from $70 or $80 a month to $4 a month, and taking his 10 per cent for his service. I got about $3.60 advertising from him. Since about two months, I have not a cent, and I am not sorry for that, because as a Serbian, and as a good American citizen, I could not sign that; never.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know as to whether or not the other Serbian papers and the Bohemian papers you referred to were treated in the same way that you were.

Mr. POPOVICH. I found out through the Serbian Vallie; he wrote an editorial about that, praising me, that I was such a good American and such a good Serbian patriot too, that I didn't sign that, and that I informed him, that he should not sign, too, because maybe he was in a hurry and he might do something like that; and then he mentioned—he informed the Bohemian papers, and I don't remember exactly, about twenty, or how many papers they informed throughout the country, the daily papers and the Bohemian daily papers, so that they did not sign that appeal.

Maj. HUMES. Do you know whether or not the advertising was withdrawn from those other papers just as it was withdrawn from you?

Mr. POPOVICH. No; it was withdrawn just from me; just from me, because I dared to call him up on the phone and tell him in high words that I am protesting against that.

Maj. HUMES. Yes.

Mr. POPOVICH. So that I think that he wanted to show me how strong he is and how nothing I am.

Maj. HUMES. Did you have any understanding or agreement with Mr. Hammerling with relation to the translation of the personal-liberty articles appearing in the Leader?

Mr. POPOVICH. I do not know exactly the time when he started to place these personal-liberty articles in his Leader, but at that time he sent again Mr. Gabriel, who is just now here. He came again and brought me in my office translations, English articles, and said, "Mr. Popovich, you translate that and you will get $10 a month for the translations, and send us 10 proofs"; and as I was reading I would not translate anything that is not loyal to the American Government, but really I did not find in those articles I translated, myself, nothing else; just that on account of a few drunkards, why they should stop a sane man who is drinking just a little, maybe, one glass a day of beer—why they should stop him, why they should take his drink away; that if he wants to drink a glass of beer, not to drink it.

Maj. HUMES. Yes. In other words, the translation you did was of the personal-liberty articles that were printed in the Leader under the name of Hammerling?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes; the same thing.

Maj. HUMES For how long a period of time did you continue that translating?

Mr. POPOVICH. I am sorry that I do not remember; but I know that it went on more than a year—I think about two years.

Maj. HUMES. For about two years you did that?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes, sir; I think so.

Maj. HUMES. And you got $10 a month for that?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes; $10 a month. And I hear yesterday he got $200 a month for that from the Serbian administration and that he was paid separately for those 10 proofs, mailing them; so that I see he did me wrong. He is a rich man and I am struggling very hard since 20 years. I have a little printing office, where I spent about $20,000 for three linotype machines, and so on, old machinery, and I don't know whether it is worth now $5,000; and after spending my whole life on it—and he takes from me these few dollars; and I see now——

Maj. HUMES. Did you at any period during your acquaintance with Hammerling learn as to what his nationality was and what his sentiments were?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. What was that?

Mr. POPOVICH. The first time I was in his office to inquire more about details of these shares and how it will be bought, I went in the World Building, where he had an office, and then he was asking me what I am. I said, "I am a Serbian"; and I was, naively, asking him, too, what he is. He said, "I am an Austrian, and I am proud of it that I am an Austrian."

Senator NELSON. An Austrian?

Mr. POPOVICH. Yes; and he is proud of it that he is an Austrian; so that, of course, I didn't say anything, but Serbians do not like, much, Austrians; but he brought the advertisements for the whole of America; and there is so many people in America, Hungarians, Jews, and everything, so that I can not open my feelings what I have in myself what I feel as to those people. I had to leave it to them.

Maj. HUMES. From your experience as a newspaper man and publisher and a member of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, will you state what control Mr. Hammerling exercised over them and how he exercised it?

Mr. POPOVICH. I do not know anything about his dealings, because I was not his favorite. I was not in his confidence; but he would tell me what he was doing. I know only so much that he sent me contracts for advertisements and he sent me the bill for it; but I don't know. I could see through that he is the whole association, because, after those words, I wrote him two letters asking him, "Mr. Hammerling. how does it happen that, as a shareholder—I have two shares—I was never called on for meetings; to see what you are doing and what others are doing there, in the association; and I think, as a shareholder, I am entitled to know what they are doing. If they are doing wrong, or something, I would not be a member." So that he answered me, "I am not preventing yo uthat should not come in our meetings. We are announcing our yearly meetings in the newspapers." Now, I saw that it is useless that I should write him more letters, because there are thousands and thousands of newspapers. in the United States, and 365 days in the year, and I should look now all over to find out where he is announcing the yearly meetings; and I saw that I can not do anything with him, because in that Leader I saw prominent members—American high officers—who are writing in his paper. I saw in the papers that he gave a dinner, too, in the Knickerbocker Hotel; and there was Mr. Cortelyou, his friend—he

said so—and many others; so that I said, "What can I do against him? He is a power." I had to shut my mouth and be satisfied with those advertisements what he is giving me. Anyhow, I would never get those advertisements what he is giving me of the American Tobacco Co., and some sirup, and all kinds. I would never come to those people and I would never be able to get those, because many Americans they do not know even that the Serbians are living in the United States. It is very hard to get advertisemnts.

Maj. HUMES. That is all, Mr. Popovich, unless some member of the committee wants to ask you questions.

Senator OVERMAN. Stand aside. Call the next witness.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ARTHUR GABRIEL.

(The witness was sworn by the Chairman.)

Maj. HUMES. Where do you live?

Mr. GABRIEL. No. 117 Avenue B, New York.

Maj. HUMES. You are acquainted with Mr. Hammerling?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Were you ever connected with Mr. Hammerling of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers?

Mr. GABRIEL. I was acquainted with Mr. Hammerling from February 7, 1909, until November 7, 1917.

Maj. HUMES. In what capacity were you connected with him during that time?

Mr. GABRIEL. During that period I went through practically every position in the association, from office boy up to assistant treasurer. I was office boy, secretary, assistant treasurer, and vice president.

Maj. HUMES. During what period of time were you vice president?

Mr. GABRIEL. I was vice president about a period of three years; the last three years—that is about from 1914 to 1917, or two and a half years. I do not remember the exact time.

Maj. HUMES. Will you tell us what the nature of the corporation, the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, was—what it was composed of and what its purposes and activities were?

Mr. GABRIEL. Well, as far as I know, during my connection their purpose was simply to solicit advertising from the various large corporations in the country, and to take action on any matters pertaining to foreigners, such as any legislative matter that may come up before the Senate or Congress of the United States; to cooperate in every which way with the advertiser in regard to his products, like, for instance, some States were voting against the cigarette bill, or to stop the sale of cigarettes or snuff; to go down to those States and help these cigarette and tobacco companies to have that bill defeated; practically, to help the advertiser in every which way. For instance, if a strike should occur with some concern like the Standard Oil Co.

Maj. HUMES. Was that handled through the foreign-language newspapers in the locality where the legislation was pending?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Or where the labor difficulty existed?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes; going to that locality.

Maj. HUMES. And the foreign-language newspapers were used as the vehicle for propaganda work and for opposing legislation that was detrimental to the advertising?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Besides the ordinary solicitors for advertising, was there a field force connected with the association?

Mr. GABRIEL. What do you mean by a field force?

Maj. HUMES. I mean did the employees of the association go out in the field to take an active part among the publishers of foreign-language newspapers, to influence or dominate their political activities among foreigners?

Mr. GABRIEL. The only man we had going out in the field was Mr. E H. Jaudon. He was the only man that would go out, on any question that might arise, among the foreign publications to try and influence the publishers on any matter, whatever it might be, which would be arranged according to the instructions Mr. Hammerling would give. That was about the only man we had going out among the publishers.

Senator OVERMAN. Did Mr. Hammerling himself go?

Mr. GABRIEL. Mr. Hammerling would quite often go to see the publishers. Three or four times each year he would travel, mostly not far west of St. Louis. That was about as far as he went. Sometimes he went to San Francisco.

Maj. HUMES. Was any effort made to promote the interests of advertisers through the influence of charitable or beneficial organizations?

Mr. GABRIEL. Not that I remember

Maj. HUMES There have been some bills from the association offered in evidence here showing dinners that were given and banquets that were given to priests and others at various times.

Mr. GABRIEL. The only banquet I remember given to a priest was at the Plaza Hotel. That was in 1916, I believe in November, to the Monsignor Jelatsky. He was just then given the monsignorship by Cardinal Farley. At that dinner Cardinal Farley was present, and of course some of the priests, and Dr. Rumely and Mr. Hammerling and myself. That was the only dinner I ever attended where priests were present.

Maj. HUMES. You know nothing about these dinners that were paid for by Andreae, then?

Mr. GABRIEL. No, sir; nothing at all.

Maj. HUMES. There was presented to the committee this morning by Mr. Hammerling an editorial that appeared in the edition of the American Leader of August 13, 1914. Were you a vice president of the company at that time?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Will you tell us the circumstances under which that editorial was published and the occurences following the publication?

Mr. GABRIEL. I remember that editorial distinctly, because it dealt with the Slav question. Of course I am of Polish extraction, although born here, so that Mr. Caldwell, who was vice president of the company at that time, said "Gabriel, come on over; I want to show you something I am trying to put in the Leader"; so that he

read to me what he had been writing; so that he asked me for some information on the Slav question. I said, "Caldwell, that is kind of strong." He said, "I don't care; I am going to jam it through"; so that he put the article in the Leader. After that article was published Mr. Momand came to me—at that time Mr. Hammerling had been in Europe and Mr. Momand came to me—and he said, "Gabriel, don't you think that that article was kind of strong, and wouldn't agree with Mr. Hammerling's ideas?" I said, "I do not think so. This entire article seems to be proally." He said, "It might affect some of our publishers"; and so he called in Caldwell, and we had a conference, the three of us, and at that conference it was decided that the three of us should go to all the publications in the city of New York which we thought were pro-Austrian, and apologize; Mr. Caldwell would take all the blame and we would apologize to the publishers, that this article has been put in the American Leader without Hammerling's knowledge and that Caldwell was held responsible for the entire article.

Maj. HUMES. How long after that article was it that Hammerling returned to this country?

Mr. GABRIEL. Mr. Hammerling returned some time the end of August. It was that month because I myself met him at the pier with Miss Leffler.

Maj. HUMES. Was there any discussion of this editorial after Mr. Hammerling returned?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes; we immediately went in and I explained the case to him and told him what we had done, that we had gone around to the Hungarian publications, in fact, Mr. Berko and Mr. Horwarth and explained the situation to them, and he called in Caldwell and gave him a reprimand, and after that all the proofs of articles that were put in the Leader—that is, the galley proofs, that is before they were sent for final printing—were O. K.'d by three people in the office. At that time it was Mr. Momand, Miss Leffler, and Caldwell himself. That was so as not to allow anything to slip in the Leader that would not be passed by these three people.

Senator NELSON. You said there that Hammerling criticized what had been done. You said he criticized what had been done when he came back.

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes; he reprimanded Mr. Caldwell.

Senator NELSON. For what?

Mr. GABRIEL. For putting the article in, stating that it was too long and that it would hurt some of our editors like the Hungarian editors; and that is why he made the rule that the three people should sign the galley proofs.

Senator NELSON. He did not claim, then, that they had been published at his instance and request?

Mr. GABRIEL. Not to me.

Senator NELSON. Or indicate any approval?

Mr. GABRIEL. Not while I was present; no, Senator.

Maj. HUMES Now, will you state if at any time you saw Ambassador von Bernstorff come to Mr. Hammerling's office?

Mr. GABRIEL. I saw von Bernstorff at Hammerling's office sometime in March, I believe, of 1915.

Senator NELSON. What was your answer?

Mr. GABRIEL. I saw Ambassador von Bernstorff at Mr. Hammerling's office some time, I believe, in March or February, 1915.

Senator NELSON. Was Mr. Hammerling in the office then?

Mr. GABRIEL. There was a long private hall, and there were three private offices the doors from which led into this hall, and down at the right of this hall was Mr. Hammerling's office. My office was the center office, and I happened to come out into that private hall and I remember seeing von Bernstorff. I recognized him instantly, because he had this long coat with a Persian-lamb collar, I think it is, and he had his hat off and had just stepped into Mr. Hammerling's office.

Senator NELSON. Mr. Hammerling's private office?

Mr. GABRIEL. His private office. After that I did not see him any more.

Senator NELSON. How long was he there, so far as you know?

Mr. GABRIEL. That I do not know, Senator, because from Mr. Hammerling's private office there was an exit to the hall.

Maj. HUMES. State how long after that it was that the activities with regard to this appeal commenced.

Mr. GABRIEL. The activities started some time in March, toward the end of March. It was perhaps two weeks before the appeal appeared.

Maj. HUMES. Tell us what you know about that appeal and any conversation that you may have had with Mr. Hammerling relative to that.

Senator WOLCOTT. Just a moment, Major. I may have been woolgathering myself, but I did not understand from this witness how near, in point of time, Ambassador von Bernstorff's visit was.

Maj. HUMES. He said von Bernstorff was there in February or March, and that the activities commenced about two weeks before the appeal was published, which would be about the middle of March.

Senator WOLCOTT. I did not catch that.

(The pending question was read by the stenographer.)

Mr. GABRIEL. Before the advertising appeal came out I was called into Mr. Hammerling's private office; I believe it was on a Friday evening. He called me in alone, and Miss Leffler was present there, and he said: "Arthur, I want you to take your wife and take her to Bethlehem, give her a good time, and spare no expense; take a private car if necessary. Go there and find out the percentage of foreigners working in the munition plants up there. Go to saloons, go to headquarters, and go to the priests and rabbis if necessary, and bring me back the data there whether they are satisfied with the working conditions, the average earning, what they are earning per week, and bring that data back." I did not leave the next day. I was supposed to leave the next day, but the next day was Saturday; but I left on Sunday morning, and instead of taking my wife I went to a college friend of mine, Dr. Davidson, and I said: "Ralph, I am going to South Bethlehem, and I have got the money and will pay all expenses, and you come along with me." The two of us went to South Bethlehem, and we stayed at the Eagle Hotel up there and got the information. He went to the Italian priests and spoke with them and got the data on the percentage of Italians there. We finally brought the data back as to how many people there were and

whether they were satisfied with conditions; but we were instructed not to go near the munition plant. So that I believe that I got back Wednesday of that week; and all of us boys that were sent on this trip——

Senator NELSON. Were there others sent at the same time?

Mr. GABRIEL. Oh, yes; there was a Mr. Dattner who was sent to Bridgeport; Mr. G. H. Berg was sent through the New England States; Mr. Momand was sent to Brooklyn; Mr. Leon Wazeter was sent somewhere in Philadelphia, I believe; and Henry Gabriel was sent to Utica.

So that when we came back we all met. Mr. Hammerling happened to be away for a few days, and we all met in the Woolworth in the rathskeller and compared our expense accounts, so that one man who had a shorter trip would not charge more than one who had a longer trip, and then we submitted a bill. In fact, when I presented the bill to Mr. Hammerling he said to me, "Is that all you spent?" So that then after that we each had a written report as to the percentage, and signed our names.

Then after that the copy was being prepared in the private office of Mr. Hammerling.

Senator NELSON. What copy?

Mr. GABRIEL. Of his appeal to the Americans. That was prepared in Mr. Hammerling's office by Mr Momand and himself, and no one knew in the office what was goin on in there.

Senator WOLCOTT. Do you know whether Mr. Rumely had any part in the preparation of it?

Mr. GABRIEL. Dr. Rumely was quite frequently there, but at the time while this was going on in the private office it was mostly Mr. Hammerling, Mr. Momand, and Mr. Rankin, of the Rankin Agency to-day; and I happened to go after that to the Empire City Electrical Co. and happened to see a copy of the appeal, which the Empire Co. was making so that naturally I read the appeal, and when I got to my office G. H. Berkel happened to come in there—in fact, he had his desk in my office also—and my brother was there, packing electrotypes, and he came in my office and said he heard on the street that Hammerling was being paid by the Austro-German Government. With this information he goes in to Hammerling. Hammerling then calls me on the wire—an extension wire—and asks me do I know a man named Drewiecksi. I told him yes, because he was the publisher of the Polish pictorial weekly, the Krij, which means in English "country." He told me that it was charged that he was receiving German money. I told him across the wire, "Why, Mr. Hammerling, it is an open secret among the Poles in New York that you are supplied by the Austro-German Government."

Then about 10 minutes later Mr. Hammerling came to my office with his hat and coat on, and beckoned for me to come into his private office, which I did, and there were Miss Leffler, Mr. Hammerling, and myself alone. Then he spoke of this and said what do I know about it. I said, "That is all I know. That is all I hear among the Polish people here in New York, that you are being paid by the Austrian-German Government." With that he turns to Miss Leffler and asks did she say anything to her sister Margaret.

Maj. HUMES. Margaret was also an employee there?

Mr. GABRIEL. She was also an employee there. She was a sister of Bertha. She says "No." With that Hammerling turns to me and says, "Arthur, whatever you know, keep your mouth shut. What ever people do not know will not hurt them." Then I sat for a while with Bertha Leffler talking, and I says, "Isn't it true?" She would not admit or deny it. So that at the end of that week—I don't know whether it was that week, but I know the next pay day it was —I received in my envelope, I can't say whether it was $500 or $1,000, as a bonus. In fact, everybody in the office, from the office boy up, received some sort of a gift at that time. That is all I re member about the appeal.

Senator NELSON. You got $500 extra?

Mr. GABRIEL. I really do not know, Senator, whether it was $500 or $1,000, because I was getting money every month, or every second month, I didn't know what for. At Christmans time I got as high as $2,000; and when my girl was born Hammerling paid the bills without my asking him; so that I do not know what I got the money for, that time.

Senator NELSON. Did you suppose you were getting the advertisers' money?

Mr. GABRIEL. No; I supposed I got the money to keep my mouth shut.

Senator WOLCOTT. You are not connected with Hammerling?

Mr. GABRIEL. No, sir; I left him February 7, 1917.

Maj. HUMES. You might state, in that connection, the circumstances under which you left his employ.

Mr. GABRIEL. About six months previous to that Mr. Dattner and myself—he was also at that time a vice president; we had about three vice presidents there—he and I were discussing the matter of of how the foreign papers were beginning to understand the real workings of the association; that we had heard from some of the publishers that they intended to break away; and I said: "Dattner, I would like to get off the ship before it sinks." I said: "I am a young fellow in the advertising field, and I would like to make good." Around February 7—it was on a Saturday afternoon—there was a meeting held of some of the foreign-language publishers of New York. There was probably one from each nationality—one Italian, one Greek, one Polish, and then the daily publications.

I was invited, with Mr. Dattner, to this meeting, and at this meeting was discussed the advisability of opening the foreign-language press association, and the object was to disclose for the American pub lic and for the American advertiser that Mr. Hammerling is nothing more than a recognized advertising agency; that it is not an association of the foreign-language press; that he has no authority to represent them and only has the authority to represent them as an agent.

Meanwhile one of the solicitors from one of the competitors of Hammerling had submitted to the P. Lorillard Co., which was one of our biggest advertisers, an estimate on all the foreign-language newspapers in the United States, and that Monday Mr. Hammerling was called to the P. Lorillard Co. with reference to this estimate, because the estimate was, as far as I heard, 35 to 40 per cent cheaper than what Hammerling had been getting from the P. Lorillard Co. So that afternoon Mr. Hammerling came back—I was not in the

office—and instructed Mr. Momand as soon as I came in to ask me to give him a letter addressed to Mr. Belt, of the P. Lorillard Co.—Mr. Belt and Mr. Mahoney—over my name that the association worked strictly on a 10 per cent basis; but I know in my experience with the association that it has always been honest in its dealings. In other words, he wanted me to give him a letter showing that the association has only been doing business on a strictly 10 per cent basis. I considered the thing after Mr. Momand told me, and after this meeting that the publishers had held I thought to myself, "Now is the time for me to get out." I said: "Once I give this letter to Hammerling over my signature, I am absolutely killed in the foreign-language advertising field. Even if I did open business and compete with him, he has that letter to show, and whatever I do in the advertising business in competition with him, whether one agency submits a better advertising campaign or cheaper rates or not, I think that letter would condemn me in the future." And I refused to sign it.

Senator WOLCOTT. Why would it condemn you; because it would not be true?

Mr. GABRIEL. No; it would not be true.

Senator WOLCOTT. It was not true?

Mr. GABRIEL. It was not true, because I knew that we were making on the average, on some papers, just which we could, which we knew were loyal to the association, we could make 35 to 50 per cent, on some papers as high as 100 per cent; so that I refused to sign the letter, because I had intentions to go in the business myself, which I did later on.

Maj. HUMES. Will you state just how Mr. Hammerling or this association conducted its business with the foreign-language newspapers?

Mr. GABRIEL. Well, for instance, there would be an advertisement; I would be, for instance, sent to see the P. Lorillard Co., and they wanted to advertise the Zyra cigarette, and I would come back, and Mr. Hammerling and myself, as a rule, would choose the papers, what papers would receive the advertising, and how much they were to receive. Sometimes the papers were given, according to rate cards, namely, those papers which we had to pay according to rate cards, like the Scandinavian—the Scandinavian we had to strictly abide by the rates—but some of the Polock papers, for instance, you could pay them anything. Say you paid them 20 per cent, they would take it. We would give them an amount and then submit this amount to the client, and then we would get an O. K. on the copy and on the list, because the average American advertiser, it is my experience with the foreign press, did not know practically anything about the foreign press, that is to say, the value of each individual publication. I could go up to the Standard Oil Co. people and tell them that this paper in Bridgeport was a better paper than any in New York and they would take my word for it; but they did not know the value of the publication or what its reputation was; so that whatever our pay was would be O. K., and it would be shipped to the newspapers and they would pay the bill accordingly.

Senator OVERMAN. You would make 30 or 40 cents an inch and put in for 20 cents?

Mr. GABRIEL. We used to get as high as $1.50 an inch and give quarter. It all depends on what the people would take.

Maj. HUMES. In other words, instead of doing business on a given basis, you charged the advertiser as much as you could and paid the newspapers as little as you could?

Mr. GABRIEL. It all depended on the advertiser. If the advertiser was easy, we would figure the estimate accordingly. If the advertiser sometimes would pass his advertising through an American agency and then they would begin to ask us to give them sworn statements as to circulation and go into the details of the publication, then perhaps he would come down even to 10 per cent, and many a time we took the business at a loss just to get the business. It all depended on who the advertiser was.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever find out from Mr. Hammerling, in the regular conduct of the business, about the advertising of this appeal and the amount received for that advertisement and the amount paid to the several newspapers?

Mr. GABRIEL. I never did. That was kept secret right in that room, as I said before. I did not know anything about it.

Senator NELSON. That room that von Bernstorff went in?

Mr. GABRIEL. That is Mr. Hammerling's private office.

Senator WOLCOTT. Did you ever see Dr. Albert in there?

Mr. GABRIEL. No, sir; I never did.

Senator NELSON. Did you see von Bernstorff there more than once?

Mr. GABRIEL. Only once. I remember Bernstorff very distinctly, because when the steamship Vaterland landed first in this country there was a luncheon given on the ship, and Mr. Bernstorff sat about 20 feet away from me, and, in fact, he made a speech there.

Senator NELSON. Was that at a luncheon given by Hammerling?

Mr. GABRIEL. No, sir; that was on board of the steamship Vaterland.

Senator NELSON. And Hammerling was there?

Mr. GABRIEL. No; he was not. I took his place.

Senator NELSON. That is how you knew von Bernstorff?

Mr. GABRIEL. That is the first time I saw Bernstorff, at that luncheon. He took a seat at the table close to me, and he made a speech there. He was introduced by Mr. Prendergast of New York.

Maj. HUMES. Are there other advertising agencies that have foreign advertising?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, Major.

Maj. HUMES. Is this association, then, essential to foreign-language advertising?

Mr. GABRIEL. Not essential, because it is the same as any other advertising agency.

Maj. HUMES. It is a purely commercial proposition, owned by Hammerling?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes; so far as I know.

Maj. HUMES. And it is only an association in name?

Mr. GABRIEL. That is all.

Senator NELSON. He is really the owner of it?

Mr. GABRIEL. He is the owner.

Senator NELSON. He owns all the stock?

Mr. GABRIEL. All the stock.

Senator NELSON. All of the common stock and most of the preferred stock, that is?

Mr. GABRIEL. The majority of the common stock he owns, because he also gave me some common stock. He did not give it to me personally. He held it.

Senator NELSON. And it is only the common stock that has a vote, as I understand it. The preferred stock does not have a vote; is not that it?

Mr. GABRIEL. The common stock, there was only——

Senator NELSON. You do not understand me When you come to a stockholders' meeting. it is only the common stock that has voting power, not the preferred stock?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes.

Senator NELSON. Is not that true?

Mr. GABRIEL. That is true.

Senator NELSON. Yes.

Mr. GABRIEL. But I do not know how it was arranged so, because when I was secretary of the association I was called in and told just to "sign here" in the minute book. I was not allowed to read the minutes or anything. He did not sell the common stock; he kept that, except he gave some of it occasionally to a friend.

Senator NELSON. It was only the preferred stock——

Mr. GABRIEL. That he sold.

Senator NELSON. That paid 6 per cent dividends, that he sold?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes.

Senator NELSON And that stock had no voting power?

Mr. GABRIEL. No.

Senator NELSON. And he often paid as high as 10 or 15 or 20 per cent dividend on the common stock, did he not?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. But the preferred stock never but 6 per cent?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes; it just got the 6 per cent.

Senator NELSON. So that, being the sole owner of the common stock, he got those immense dividends?

Mr. GABRIEL. He could declare any dividend he wants.

Senator NELSON. Yes; he could declare any dividend he wanted.

Mr. GABRIEL. That is right.

Maj. HUMES Now, did you ever know of the stockholders meeting?

Mr. GABRIEL. I never knew of a stockholder's meeting as long as I was there.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever know of any regular meeting of the board of directors?

Mr. GABRIEL. There was not any board of directors except the real board of directors was himself and some of the clerks in the office; they were the real board of directors; three of them, I believe. And all they would do would be to sign something and afterwards give it to Miss Leffler, and she would typewrite the minutes or whatever it was.

Senator NELSON. Who is Miss Leffler?

Mr. GABRIEL. Mr Hammerling's private, confidential secretary.

Senator NELSON. There was a time when you had three vice president, was there not?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes; four, in fact.

Senator NELSON. What were the functions of the officers as distinguished from those of ordinary clerks?

Mr. GABRIEL. The main thing why Mr. Hammerling gave us the titles, as he explained to us, was simply to raise our standing, so that if we went to see Mr. Lorillard, of the P. Lorillard Co., he would know that he was talking to a vice president.

Maj HUMES To give the concern a big standing as one that had four vice presidents; is that the idea?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, sir.

Maj HUMES. Do you know of Mr. Hammerling at any time telephoning to Boy-Ed or von Papen?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, Major.

Maj. HUMES. State what you know about that.

Mr. GABRIEL. I was coming in the room when he gave instrutions to Miss Leffler to get Capt. Boy-Ed on the wire, and then I was asked to leave the room and Miss Leffler went out and took the place of the regular switch operator.

Senator NELSON. Who is Boy-Ed?

Mr. GABRIEL. Capt. Boy-Ed.

Senator NELSON. Yes; but who was he?

Mr. GABRIEL. I never saw him——

Capt. LESTER. He was connected with the ambassador here. He was a naval attache.

Senator NELSON. I know he was, but I wanted it made a part of the record. He was a naval attache, was he not?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. What do you know about his telephoning to von Papen?

Mr. GABRIEL. The same thing—the same way.

Senator NELSON. Who is von Papen?

Mr. GABRIEL. Von Papen, as far as I understood at the time, was connected with the Austrians.

Senator NELSON. You are wrong there. He was part of von Bernstorff's force.

Mr. GABRIEL. As far as I know, at the time; I was not interested. All I remember is those names; seeing some of the letterheads and the backs of the envelopes. On the back of the envelope, the flap on the back of an envelope, I happened to see lying on Hammerling's desk, was "Captain Boy-Ed"; and I heard him call von Papen.

Maj. HUMES. You say you saw that on a letterhead or envelope on Hammerling's desk?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, on the envelope. where you paste it, you know.

Senator WOLCOTT. It was printed?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, printed.

Maj. HUMES. Did you ever have anything to do with the destruction of any of the records of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, Major.

Maj. HUMES Tell what you know about that.

Mr. GABRIEL. I believe it was 1913, we were still in the World Building, and previous to that Mr. Jaudon had been the auditor of the company, and Mr. Jaudon at that time had some discrepancy with Mr. Hammerling and he left, and then Mr. Hammerling called in Mr. Dattner and myself and said, "Take all the ledgers and books and the files of correspondence," and he said, "Hire a truck and take it up to my apartment in the Mansfield, and I have already ar-

ranged with the janitor and the firemen there''; and he said, ''Take those books into the cellar there and burn them.'' He said, ''Stay there until the last book is burned, because,'' he said, ''I do not trust that crook Jaudon, and we had better get rid of these books.'' So that Mr. Dattner and I hired one of those two-horse trucks and loaded it and it was at least three-fourth full, and Mr. Dattner and myself had to lie on the top of those books; and we drove to Hammerling's apartment in the Mansfield and threw them down in the cellar, and then the engineer and the assistant engineer burned the books. It took about three hours before all the files and books were burned.

Senator NELSON. You stayed around to see them burned?

Mr. GABRIEL. We were right in the engine room while they were being burned.

Senator NELSON. Was it a practice of Mr. Hammerling's to annually destroy the records?

Mr. GABRIEL. Yes, Senator.

Senator WOLCOTT. That was his common practice?

Mr. GABRIEL. That was his common practice.

Senator WOLCOTT. These books that you just spoke of as being destroyed, were they books that he would ordinarily destroy every year, or were they not books that he would ordinarily preserve? In the regular course of things, would they have been destroyed in the course of that year?

Mr. GABRIEL. No; that was the first time that the books had been destroyed, in 1913. That was all the books since the beginning of the association. After that first time we destroyed the books, then the practice was to destroy the books every year.

of the practice was to destroy the books every year.

Senator NELSON. Dead men tell no tales. I suppose that was the theory you acted on?

Mr. GABRIEL. I had to do it. I was ordered to.

Senator NELSON. Was Dumba around your quarters?

Mr. GABRIEL. No, sir; I never saw Dumba.

Senator NELSON. Or any representative of Dumba?

Mr. GABRIEL. No, sir.

Senator STERLING. What did the books destroyed include? What were they?

Mr. GABRIEL. All the doings of the association; all the records of the amounts of money received and the amounts of money paid out; everything that the general bookkeeper would have.

Senator STERLING. Any minutes of stockholders' meetings?

Mr. GABRIEL. That I do not know, Senator, because with such a mess I did not go through the files. We just threw them out in the basement.

Senator STERLING. Was there any reason assigned at the time for the destruction?

Mr. GABRIEL Yes; Mr. Hammerling said he did not trust Jaudon, who had just left his employ, who had been auditor previous to that.

Maj. HUMES. Jaudon was after that time employed, and as vice president of the association and as traveling director, to look after the interests of the United States Brewers' Association, was he not?

Mr. GABRIEL. As far as I understood, he was not the vice president, but he had the title of traveling director of the association.

Maj. HUMES. Or inspector, was he?

Mr. GABRIEL. Director and inspector; yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Oh, director and inspector?

Mr. GABRIEL. That was right after he had left Hammerling's employ, and then we moved to the Woolworth Building, and immediately after that I saw Mr. Jaudon come into the office, and he said, "Arthur, I have got a better job than I had before. Hammerling has fixed me up and sent me all through the country to see the papers."

Maj. HUMES He was paid four hundred dollars a month in that connection, was he not?

Mr. GABRIEL. I do not know what he was paid, but he told me that he was getting a pretty good salary.

Maj. HUMES Yes. I think that is all, Mr. Gabriel.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HARRY JAMES PRUDEN.

(The witness was sworn by the Chairman.)

Maj. HUMES. Where do you live, Mr. Pruden?

Mr. PRUDEN. Mount Vernon, N. Y.; 7 Ida Avenue.

Maj. HUMES. Have you been engaged in the advertising business?

Mr. PRUDEN For 11 years.

Maj. HUMES. Were you ever connected with the Von Patten agency?

Mr. PRUDEN. For a little over one year, ending in February, 1918; from about December 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918.

Maj. HUMES. Were you acquainted with Hammerling during that period of time?

Mr. PRUDEN. I have known Hammerling for about 10 years.

Maj. HUMES. Will you state whether or not Mr. Hammerling, while you were connected with the Von Patten agency, made any propositions to your concern with reference to an advertising campaign to be conducted at the close of the war?

Mr. PRUDEN. Do you mean the close of the war between the United States and the central powers or the allies and the central powers?

Maj. HUMES. At the close of the European war.

Mr. PRUDEN. Of the European war; yes.

Maj. HUMES When was that suggestion made—before or after the United States entered the war?

Mr. PRUDEN Before the United States entered the war.

Maj. HUMES. Tell us just when it was.

Mr. PRUDEN. It was either in December, 1916, or early in 1917, I have forgotten which, Hammerling phoned for me one day and said that he was going to get me in touch with a big advertising account. I was in the advertising agency and my business was to get accounts for my agents. He asked me if I would come up to his house that evening. I remember it was in the wintertime, because it was snowing very hard. I went up, and he told me there was this big account, and they were going to advertise in the newspapers and magazines and foreign papers throughout the United States, Mexico, South America, and Canada. He said it would be a very large campaign. He did not disclose to me at that meeting who the advertiser was.

Maj. HUMES. Did he tell you the amount of the account?

Mr. PRUDEN. I do not remember whether he told me on that evening or whether it was at a subsequent meeting that we had. I think he did not at that meeting. He asked me if I would give them an idea of how much it would cost to use the principal papers—daily

papers—throughout this country and Canada, and these other places, and the farm papers and magazines, basing it on a unit like the agate line, which we in the advertising business use as a unit. I roughly estimated the campaign.

Sometime later, I think it was only a few days later, he came down to the office, and he talked to Mr. Von Patten and myself, and I believe it was at that time that he told us it was to be the Hamburg-American advertising. There was at that time considerable talk about the end of the war. I believed that President Wilson had offered his good offices. There was a good deal of talk about the war ending, and he told me that the Hamburg-American Line were going to run this advertising campaign to rehabilitate their business in the Western Hemisphere.

Maj. HUMES. Did he at that time tell you the amount of the account?

Mr. PRUDEN. He said they would spend about a million and a half dollars a year for five years. I was familiar with the account, as it was prior to the war handled by the Frank Presbery Co., with whom I was connected, and I knew that they had at that time spent in the neighborhood of $200,000 a year.

Maj. HUMES. That is, the Hamburg-American Line had spent that?

Mr. PRUDEN. Yes, sir.

Maj. HUMES. Did you have any subsequent interviews with Mr. Hammerling?

Mr. PRUDEN. Yes. I do not remember how many, but for a number of weeks he talked to me on the phone several times, and I believe he was in our office a good many times. One more thing I might say about it: He told me that the advertising agent's compensation would be on the commission basis, 10 per cent, which is our stipend, and that the copy would be prepared by the advertiser, so that it would be very profitable to us.

Maj. HUMES. What was the nature of the advertisement?

Mr. PRUDEN. I do not know, because the copy was not shown to me, nor was any copy discussed, except that he said they were going to spend this money to rehabilitate their business in the Western Hemisphere.

Senator WOLCOTT. This was for the business, the American shipping business, of the Hamburg-American Line?

Mr. PRUDEN. Yes; the Hamburg-American Line.

Senator WOLCOTT. And they had been, before the European war, large advertisers in the Western Hemisphere?

Mr. PRUDEN. For many years. They were known as one of the profitable advertising accounts in the country.

Senator OVERMAN. Did you ever do any work for von Papen yourself, Mr. Pruden?

Mr. PRUDEN. This is Von Patten, an advertising agency in this city. It is not von Papen.

Maj. HUMES. Did you at any time during your discussion with Hammerling discuss the appeal and the purpose and merits of it?

Mr. PRUDEN. Do you mean the appeal to the American people?

Maj. HUMES. Yes; the appeal to the American people.

Mr. PRUDEN. About the time that appeal was published in the papers, Hammerling was in my office one day—that was when I was

with the Frank Presbrey Co.—a little before lunch time, and we went out to lunch together at the Vanderbilt, and this thing, which was common talk at the time among advertising people, the general public, came up, and I remember that we got into a discussion about it. I contented that the Germans had been furnishing munitions to both sides for wars that had been carried on, for some time, the Boer War, the Japanese-Russian War, etc., and that if the Germans could get our munitions they would be getting them, and they would be welcome. There was no reason why we should not furnish the allies munitions. One particular thing that I remember was the Vera Cruz affair, in which I stated that the United States had to enter the port of Vera Cruz to keep the Germans from landing a shipload of munitions; and he told me that the appeal was made in the interests of humanity.

Senator NELSON. Of humanity?

Mr. PRUDEN. To stop the destruction of life. That is all I remember of the conversation. It was a general conversation.

Senator WOLCOTT. Mr. Hammerling told us yesterday, and he was very positive in his statement, that he was under the impression all the time that these munitions that the appeal sought to interrupt the shipment of were being shipped to Germany; that these were American munitions being shipped to Germany. Now, in your conversation you had with him, you had discussed that whole thing with him on the theory that the shipments were of munitions as to our allies, is that correct?

Mr. PRUDEN. Yes.

Senator WOLCOTT. Is that the theory on which you discussed it with him?

Mr. PRUDEN. There is no question about that. There was a general discussion, nothing personal; nothing about our personal feelings, except that he, having placed this advertising, I was naturally interested, and we were just talking the thing over.

Maj. HUMES. From that conversation did you get the impression that he thought that the munitions being shipped from this country were being shipped to Germany?

Mr. PRUDEN. No, no; he did not think so.

Maj. HUMES. He did not think so?

Mr. PRUDEN. No.

Senator WOLCOTT. Why, of course he did not.

Maj. HUMES. His purpose was to keep the allies from getting the munitions?

Mr. PRUDEN. His purpose was to starve the allies of munitions, so that the war would have to stop.

Maj. HUMES. Did he so stated to you?

Mr. PRUDEN. I do not remember that he stated that in that manner, but that was the impression that I got from the conversation.

Maj. HUMES. He understood the situation as to the shipments?

Mr. PRUDEN. Oh, thoroughly.

Maj HUMES. Do you know from Hammerling, or from any other source, whether he was personally acquainted with Ambassador Bernstorff?

Mr. PRUDEN. Only from the fact that he told me he was.

Maj. HUMES. He told you that he was personally acquainted with him?

Mr. PRUDEN. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. Did he say anything with reference to his acquaintance with the Emperor of Austria?

Mr. PRUDEN. Yes; Mr. Hammerling told me that Emperor Karl, prior to his accession to the throne, had, I think it was, a hunting lodge, or some other place, near his estate in Galicia, and that he knew him very well; that he was a democratic sort of a fellow, very likable, and he thought that he would make a good Emperor for Austria.

Maj. HUMES. Did Mr. Hammerling tell you how he acquired this estate in Austria?

Mr. PRUDEN. Yes.

Maj. HUMES. What did he say?

Mr. PRUDEN. Well, Hammerling, about 1911, met me one day, and we had a talk—I believe we were at lunch together—and he told me that his uncle had died in Austria. He had often talked to me about his uncle before being a very rich man, and he said he was going to Austria to look after his interests, and that he had inherited a very large estate near Cracow. In fact he invited me to visit him there.

Maj. HUMES. Did he tell you as to the position occupied in military or social affairs by his uncle?

Mr. PRUDEN. He told me that his uncle was at one time a commander of Przemysl; that he was at one time commander of the forces there.

Maj. HUMES. Did he make any statement to you as to the standing of his father and the position that his father had held in military or civil affairs in Austria?

Mr. PRUDEN. His father, he told me, was a military man, very severe, and that on account of that he never had any home life as a child; he was in the hands of servants all his life.

Maj. HUMES. Did he say anything as to the rank of his father in military circles?

Mr. PRUDEN. I am not absolutely positive, but he was either a colonel or a general.

Maj. HUMES. I think that is all, Mr. Pruden.

W92

WERT
BOOKBINDING
Grantville, Pa
MAY JUNE 1989
We're Quality Bound